THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET

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THE MUSE.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

Account of a Visit from St. Nicholas or SantaClaus

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In the hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there rose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer.
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his courriers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name,
"Now Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Dunder and Blixen,
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house top the courriers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof:
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound,
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys was flung on his back,
and he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry,
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all his stockings: then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle,
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight.
"Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night."

If you steal an overcoat to shield you from the blast, the watchman's rattle will soon make you sensible that you have disgraced yourself, and you are a thief. But if you have taken and used ten thousands of money not your own, you are not a thief?—you are only a defaulter.

ANECDOTE.—In a time of much religious excitement, an honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of christians was in the right to heaven. "Well, den," said he, "von we ride our vent to Albany, some say dis de best vent, and some say dat is de best; but I tink I can't tink it makes much tifference which vent we take: for ven we get dere, dey nefer ask us which way we come: and it is none of dare business, if our vent be good."

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY.—A Texas editor, speaking of the tremendous success of his paper, says:—During the past two months three new subscribers have been added to our list, and we have received one gallon of whiskey for inserting of marriage notices.

The last Maumee River Times publishes under the head of "Black List" the names of 53 individuals, with the amount due the editor from each one, which amounts to over $400. This is a pretty fair specimen of the "credit system" among newspaper publishers. *Concord Gazette.*

Only white-washed.—A negro hod-carrier fell from the top of a high ladder, the other day, into a bed of soft mortar. He immediately arose like vemus out of the sea, and rubbing the mortar out of his eyes, exclaimed. "Dah, den! I isn't done for yit—dat's sartin! Iso only white-washed."

The people and the courts of Pennsylvania, are beginning to think that Bankers are not altogether exempt from the operations of law. It will be remembered that some years ago the United States Bank charged the Government damages, on a protested draft, against the Government, we believe. Gen. Jackson then President, contended that the Bank, according to its character, was not entitled to damage, as it was to convey and perform other agencies, free of charge. The Bank, however, retained the amount of damage claimed, and recently suit was commenced for its recovery, which has been decided in favor of Government—and attachments have been issued against the Banking house and the debts owed by Webster, and Biddle, to the Bank!

We should like to see the Courts of Ohio do the Bankers justice!—Holmes County Farmer.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842. NUMBER 29.

COUNTING-ROOM ALMANACK, FOR 1842.

BEING, AFTER THE 4TH OF JULY, THE 66TH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

		SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUN. Calculated for Saturday. Rises	Sets	Moon's Phases.
								1	7 21	4 39	
JAN.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7 18	4 42	Last qr. the 3d.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7 13	4 47	New Moon 11th.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 7	4 53	First qr. 19th.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 1	4 59	Full Moon 26th.
		30	31								
FEB.				1	2	3	4	5	6 54	5 6	Last qr. 2d.
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 46	5 14	New Moon 10th.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 37	5 23	First qr. 18th.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 28	5 32	Full Moon 24th.
		27	28								
MARCH.				1	2	3	4	5	6 20	5 40	Last qr. 3d.
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 11	5 49	New Moon 12th
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 2	5 58	First quarter 19th.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 53	6 7	Full Moon 26th.
		27	28	29	30	31					
APRIL.							1	2	5 44	6 16	Last qr. 2d.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 35	6 25	New Moon 10th.
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 27	6 33	First qr. 18th.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 18	6 42	Full Moon 24th.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 11	6 49	
MAY.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 3	6 57	Last qr. 2d.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 56	7 4	New Moon 10th.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 50	7 10	First qr. 17th.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 46	7 14	Full Moon 24th.
		29	30	31							
JUNE.					1	2	3	4	4 42	7 18	Last qr. 1st.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 39	7 21	New Moon 8th.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 37	7 23	First qr. 15th.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 37	7 23	Full Moon 22d.
		26	27	28	29	30					Last quarter 30th.
JULY.							1	2	4 39	7 21	New Moon 8th.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4 42	7 19	First quarter 14th.
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 46	7 14	Full Moon 22d.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 51	7 9	Last qr. 30th.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 57	7 3	
		31									
AUGUST.			1	2	3	4	5	6	5 3	6 57	New Moon 6th.
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 11	6 49	First qr. 13th.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 18	6 42	Full Moon 20th.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 26	6 34	Last qr. 28th.
		28	29	30	31						
SEP.						1	2	3	5 36	6 26	New Moon 4th.
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 44	6 16	First qr. 11th.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 52	6 8	Full Moon 19th.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 1	5 57	Last qr. 27th.
		25	26	27	28	29	30				
OCT.								1	6 10	5 50	New Moon 4th.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 19	5 41	First qr. 11th.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 28	5 32	Full Moon 19th.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 36	5 21	Last qr. 26th.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	6 45	5 15	
		30	31								
NOV.				1	2	3	4	5	6 53	5 7	
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 0	5 0	New Moon 2d.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 7	4 53	First qr. 9th.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 12	4 48	Full Moon 17th.
		27	28	29	30						Last qr. 25th.
DEC.						1	2	3	7 17	4 43	New Moon 1st.
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 20	4 40	First qr. 9th.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 22	4 37	Full Moon 17th.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 23	4 38	Last qr. 29th.
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 21	4 39	New Moon 31st.

Eclipses for 1842.

☞There will be five Eclipses this year: The first of the Sun, Jan. 11th; the second of the Moon, Jan. 26th; the third of the Sun, July 8th; the fourth of the Moon, July 22d; and the fifth of the Sun, Dec. 31st.

Arrival and departure of the Mails at Fort Wayne.

MAUMEE, OHIO.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays at 6 A. M.

LOGANSPORT, IA.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays, 6 A. M.

PIQUA, OHIO.

ARRIVES—Mondays and Thursdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

WINCHESTER, IA.

ARRIVES—Mondays and Thursdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

ELKHART, IA.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Sundays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays, 6 A. M.

BRANCH, MICHIGAN.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays at 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays, 6 A. M.

ST. JOSEPHS, OHIO.

ARRIVES Saturdays 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays, 6 A. M.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays, 7 P. M. DEPARTS—Sundays, 5 A. M.

Times of holding Court in the 12th Judicial Circuit,

J. W. BORDEN, *President Judge.*—W. H. COOMBS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

ALLEN COUNTY,	Spring Term, Feb. 21st.	Fall Term Aug. 22d.	
ADAMS,	March 7th.	Sep. 5th.	NOBLE, April 4th. Oct. 3d.
WELLS,	" 14th.	" 12th.	LAGRANGE, April 11th. Oct. 10th.
HUNTINGTON,	March 21st.	Sep. 19th.	STEUBEN, April 25th. Oct. 24th.
WHITLEY,	" 28th.	" 26th.	DE KALB, May 2d. Oct. 31st.

☞The Court may sit twelve days at each Term in Allen and Lagrange Counties, in the other counties six days.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SIT ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER.

PROBATE COURT SITS ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER

FORT WAYNE CITY OFFICERS—JOSEPH MORGAN, MAYOR.—COMMON COUNCIL, 1st WARD, W. L. MOON—2d. C. G. FRENCH—3d. H. SHARP, 4th. H. T. DEWEY—5th A. S. JOHNS—6th P. RUMSEY.—B. B. STEVENS, HIGH CONSTABLE.—F. P. RANDALL, RECORDER.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—A Mr. Sanford Cobb, who held the office of Chamberlain of the city of Albany N. Y., has been removed by the Common Council of that city, in consequence of being a defaulter in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. A first rate city treasurer he has been, and being a Cobb, there will be some difficulty in making him shell out.

The Penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives

Years ago, General Jackson saw the villainies practiced by the United States Bank, and opposed it. He was then denounced by the Bank officers and the whig party in unmeasured terms. In 1835, in an oration delivered at Princeton, Nicholas Biddle, the then President of the Bank, speaking of Jackson and his leading supporters said:

"The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see laws reestablished. Those bandits will be scourged back to their caverns. The penitentiary will claim its fugitives, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them."

Well, Nicholas Biddle is now at the bar of the court in Philadelphia, to answer to a presentment by the Grand Jury thereof, for swindling, in the management of that Bank; and is in a fair way to go to the 'penitentiary ultimately; though it is believed the present presentment will be squashed for informality yet he will be re-indicted, tried, and if the money of which he has robbed the widow and orphan, does not shield him or bribe an acquital, he will be sentenced home among the "convicts of the penitentiary" as one of its "fugitives." It looks now as if the penitentiary was about to reclaim some of its fugitives indeed!—*Jeffersonian.*

THE DICTATOR DETHRONED.—The federalists in Congress have resolved to displace Clay from his self constituted leadership, and give that position to some one of the most unscrupulous Pipes in the House.

The fact was too apparent during the extra session that the dictatorial course of Clay and the bold impudence with which he attempted to force his obnoxious schemes thro' have displeased and disgusted his own party, and they are now determined to deprive him of an opportunity to play off the same bullying system during the present session. They have now resolved to make the aspiring Harry follow the lead of some of those who had to bend to his dictation during the extra session, and they hope that by curbing his rash folly their schemes of legislating a way the rights of the people may succeed.—*American Manufacturer.*

PENNSYLVANIA INTEREST.—It seems to be conceded that Pennsylvania will pay the February interest on her state debt, and it is highly probable that some effort will be made during the coming session of the Legislature either in the way of additional taxation, or by selling of remaining portions of the public work to brighten the prospect of the future.—*Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter.*

We have seen a letter from one of the political convicts at New South Wales, dated in May last. The only public matters mentioned are that the continued and increasing clemency of the Government toward them has induced a belief that the term of their captivity is drawing to a close. The American prisoners at Hobart Town are expected to receive their liberty in February—that is the liberty of doing as they please in the colony. They will shortly after be permitted to return home. The letter is written in a strain of cheerfulness and hope, and with an evident expectation on the part of the writer, that the convicts will shortly be enabled again to return to their homes and families.—*Montreal Messenger.*

WESTERN FINANCIERING.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains the following account of the way in which the accounts of the State Bonds in Illinois have been kept. Query have not Milton Stapp & Co of Indiana "followed in the footsteps?"

Inexcusable carelessness in Illinois.—The editor of the Alton Telegraph and Review, writing from Springfield, Illinois, says, that on inquiry at the Auditor's office, he was informed that no official record whatever had been kept of the amount of bonds issued, the purposes for which issued nor of their numbers; and that the only means of obtaining the information desired was by examining the reports which, from time to time, have been made to the Legislature.

"WHEN IGNORANCE IS BLISS, 'TIS FULLY TO BE WISE."

A POETICAL CORRESPONDENT.—A letter passed through our Post Office a few days since, with the following direction—

"To Paris Town, PAU was found. Uncle Sam
Let me ride in your mail bag, I'll go no I am.
When you are there, don't let me lay in the P.O.
Cupboard,
But hand me straightway to Robert H. Robert.
One cent you shall have, for all this trouble,
As that is the price for one not double."

INFORMATION.—"Pa, what is a board?" "A board, my beloved infant, is a long, wide, thin piece of wood, sawed from a log." "Oh, yes, I know—well, ma sat aldermen sawed out of logs?" "Why—hem!—no child, they grow up like I do." "Pooh! fudge! pa; here's *board of aldermen*" in the paper, and I guess they is made of *logs*, cause the paper knows." "Shut up, you long tongued little brat, you."

A GOOD LAW.—The state of Louisiana guards the right of woman with kind and parental care. The husband cannot alienate the property, even by the consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate property of the wife as the land and negroes. The man even makes the husband her debtor, and can bind him in court of law. Dashing fellows used to go and marry the beautiful widow of the territory, and spend them properly within a short period, leaving them in poverty. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of this law was found necessary by the prudent and kind French creoles of that hospitable region.—No matter what led to it, the example is worthy of all praise.

EXCEPTS.—The worst kind of men are those who do not care when men rep them do wrong.

From the Madisonian.

ANCIENT OPINIONS ON BANKING.

Amid the conflicts of opinions concerning the necessity and utility of banking corporations, some pleasure and instruction will probably be derived from reverting to the opinions held by many of the fathers of the Constitution. Notwithstanding the talents and learning that have of late years volunteered in the discussion of that intricate question, we still think that we may obtain some knowledge from their expanded wisdom and forcible expression. They had not the same extent of opportunity of learning from experience the effects of Discounting banks on the community, but yet, in less than a dozen lines we find condensed the most comprehensive views on the subject. These objections to banks of discount may be found in the report of Hamilton, the whole of which is an attempt to reply to them. They are as follows:

1. Banks serve to promote usury.

2. They tend to prevent other kinds of lending.

3. They furnish temptations to overtrading.

4. They afford aid to ignorant adventurers who disturb the natural and beneficial course of trade.

5. "They give to bankrupt and fraudulent traders a fictitious credit, which enables them to maintain false appearances, and to extend their importations."

6. "They have a tendency to banish gold and silver."

Such were the arguments employed when the first Bank of the United States was proposed. The ingenuity of Hamilton furnished specious replies to them, and influences, combined with other causes, which we omit at present mentioning, obtained its charter. But our *experience* proves that the reasoning of Hamilton, however plausible, wanted solidity. The wisdom of our forefathers saw all the evils which a large money corporation must necessarily engender. It were well for their descendants, who have *experienced* the disasters it produces, if they pertinaciously opposed its resuscitation.

The arguments we have quoted above, enforce the inexpediency only of a national incorporated bank. But, in Congress, the question of its constitutionality was ably argued; and that the establishment of such an institution was directly contrary to the intent of the Constitution, was unanswerably demonstrated. The proposition had been made in the Convention to confer on Congress the powers of incorporation, and had been decidedly negatived. No latitude of construction can indirectly give a meaning to any instrument of writing, when we have unequivocally determined that nothing having such a signification should *positively* directly appear in it.

While we are in the vein of reminiscence, we cannot forbear appending to the preceding paragraphs, the following resolution passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1811.—

"The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from Congress a renewal of the charter incorporating the bank of the United States."

"This Assembly deeply impressed with the conviction that the original grant of the charter was unconstitutional—that Congress have no power whatever to renew it—and that the exercise of such a power would be not only unconstitutional, but a dangerous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the State."

"*Therefore*,

"*Resolved*, That the Senators of the State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives most earnestly requested in the execution of their duty as faithful Representatives of the country, to use their best efforts in opposing by every means in their power, the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States."

ROBERT TAYLOR.
Speaker of the Senate.
JAMES BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
January 22, 1814—Agreed to.
"Test,
S. PLEASANTS, Jr.
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

In addition to the previous quotation, we will give for the present but one more authority respecting the unconstitutionality of an incorporated National Bank. We leave all these authorities to speak for themselves—deeming comment unnecessary. The following passage is an extract asserting the unconstitutionality of a bank—the portion of the report which we omit discussing merely the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank, and is adverse to the petition on this ground also.

"Communicated to the Senate on the 2d of March, 1811.

"Mr. Clay, from the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of Congress might be passed to continue the corporate powers of the Bank for a further period, to enable it to settle such of its concerns as may be depending on the 3d of March, 1811, respectfully offer for consideration the following report:

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents. That holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do,) that the constitution did not authorise Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the constitution."

Resumption in Louisiana.—The Legislature of Louisiana has assembled, and the Governor, in his message, takes the strongest grounds *for the immediate resumption of specie payments.*—This is an important sign in the south-west, which the whole country will hail with pleasure. The Citizens' Bank has already resumed.

Gov. Roman, of Louisiana, is a strong whig; but resumption is now so generally demanded throughout the country, that it begins to find favour with the Whig leaders. We should not be surprised to find them claiming it as a whig measure, and blaming the rascally loco focos for the suspension.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This report fills seven or eight of the broad colums of the Intelligencer. The substance of the document has been ably condensed, however, by the Philadelphia Inquirer. The report says that the Navy of the United States is composed of—

Eleven ships of the line; of which one is rated for 120 guns, and ten for 74 guns.

Fifteen frigates of the first class, of which one is rated for 54 guns, and 14 for 44 guns.

Two frigates of the second class, of 36 guns each.

Eighteen sloops of war, of which eleven are rated for 20 guns, two for 18 guns, and five for 16 guns.

Two brigs and four schooners, rated for 10 guns each.

Four steamers; Besides

Three store ships, three vessels used as receiving vessels, and five small schooners.

The Secretary then gives the disposition of this force at the date of the last annual report from the navy department, and speaks for commendatory terms of our naval commanders and officers generally.

The Secretary states that "the exploring squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, consists of the sloop of war Vincennes, commanded by that officer; the Peacock, Lieutenant Hudson; the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Ringgold; and the schooner Flying Fish, as a tender to the squadron.

"Intelligence down to the 6th of April, 1841, has been communicated in previous reports from this department. At that time the squadron was in New Zealand. In further prosecution of his cruise Lieutenant Wilkes visited the Fejee Islands, and succeeded in establishing useful regulations of trade and intercourse with some of the principal chiefs."

The Secretary recommends an increase of the vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade on the Coast of Africa—the revision of the laws and regulations of the service—the reorganization of the Navy Department by increasing the number of clerks and in other ways, and the rapid increase of the Navy as fast as its means will admit.

To protect the interests of the Pacific whalers and to fully explore the Gulf of California, the Secretary recommends that the naval force on that station be augmented to double its present strength. He also recommends the establishment on the Pacific Coast of a post to which our vessels may repair for supplies, &c. as also a naval depot at the Sandwich Islands.

The report then states the several points where the navy is at present stationed. The steam-ships Missouri and Mississippi, built under the act of 3d of March, 1839, the former at New York, and the latter at Philadelphia, are nearly ready for service, and will form a part of the home squadron.

Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size, under the act of 3d of March, 1841, one at New York, one at Philadelphia, and one at Norfolk. In addition to these, Captain R. F. Stockton is superintending the construction, at Philadelphia, of a steamer of 600 tons, to be propelled by Ericsson's propeller; and Lieut. W. W. Hunter is engaged in the manner at Norfolk with one of 300 tons to be propelled by submerged water wheels invented by himself. Very valuable results are anticipated from these experiments.

Orders have been given to build a first-class sloop and three small vessels of war, and to finish the frigates Cumberland, Savannah, Raritan, and St. Lawrence.

The amount of the navy hospital fund is stated at $217,907 53, and is gradually increasing. The Secretary desires to have these surplus interested as they accrue in some interest bearing fund. The condition of the other funds is also stated.

The operation of the apprentice system continues to be highly encouraging, and an extension of the plan is contemplated. The present number of apprentices is about 1000.

The report says that great difficulty is experienced in the enlistment of seamen. Experiments in gunnery and projectiles have been made, and our vessels will be supplied, in a short time, with arms of the various descriptions used in the service, including Paixhan guns. Measures have also been taken to build a steamer on Lake Erie.

The Secretary complains in the inefficiency of the measures taken to preserve live oak and cedar timber, and of depredations in taking timber from the public lands without authority. He thinks that the agencies now authorised will not answer the purpose and recommends that a small military force be stationed for the protection of the timber.

"That reform is necessary," says the report, "in every part of our naval establishment, is on all hands admitted."

"The first step," it continues, "ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws for the government and regulation of the naval service." "A mixed commission embracing the civil as well as the military departments of service, would, it is believed, be best qualified to adapt to every part of the service, the proper law and rules for the government and regulation of it. Such a commission might, with the aid of the rules now submitted, easily report to Congress in time for its action during the present session."

A reorganization of the Navy Department is deemed indispensable by the Secretary, and refers Congress to an elaborate report upon the subject heretofore made by Mr. Paulding, and will suggest such amendments as he may deem expedient. The early attention of Congress is invoked to the subject.

The Secretary believes it to be the settled policy of the government to increase the navy as rapidly as means will permit; and gives his views upon this subject at large. He suggests that it would be impolitic to engage extensively in the construction of steam ships of war of the largest class at this time; and thinks it preferable to imitate the example of England by giving aid to the private enterprise of our citizens in constructing packet ships, to ply between this country and foreign ports. He recommends that an iron steam ship of medium size be built, to test the utility of vessels built of that material. He discourages an increase in the number of our line of battle ships, and prefers an addition to our frigates of the largest class. He urges the propriety of establishing higher grades in the navy, as recommended by former Secretaries and assigns his reasons for desiring this change.

A large increase in the Marine Corps is recommended, as also an amendment of the laws and regulations for the government of that corps; for which purpose a new code has already been prepared by a board of officers.

The Secretary recommends the establishing of Naval Schools, the use of steam vessels rendering necessary a different order of scientific knowledge from that which has heretofore been required. He advises in connexion with this subject, that a certain rank or position be assigned to professors of mathematics, and that permanent provision be made for them.

The estimates for the ensuing year are much larger than they have heretofore been, as a considerable increase in the navy is proposed, and it is contemplated to keep the officers in active employment.

The Secretary calls attention to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and suggests various improvements to promote convenience and security. A small appropriation is asked to enclose the grounds attached to the navy hospital at Norfolk—and also to provide a suitable depot for the charts and nautical instruments belonging to the navy. It is likewise stated that additional marine barracks are required.

The Secretary closes his elaborate and able report, by expressing the determination to practice a prudent economy in all things—but he condemns the saving that would expose the country, in a defenceless condition, to hostile attacks. "The spirit which passes," says he, "to calculate the cost of measures necessary for the support of the honor and glory of our country, will never it is hoped, display itself in this department. We hope that such a spirit will never be exhibited by any department of our government.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Intelligencer contains the Report of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. It is quite brief, filling only two columns of that paper.

The financial condition of the Department is not as prosperous as the demands upon it require. The destructive business, the increased facilities for the transmission of letters by private conveyance, the great extension and abuse of the franking privilege, the recent establishment of private expresses upon the mail roads, and the frauds practised upon the Department are mentioned as the embarrassments under which it labors.—His financial condition is thus stated:

"The total gross revenue of the Post Office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1840, and terminating on the 30th June, 1841, was $4,379,217 78; the total expenditures exceeded the revenue by the sum of $87,920 61. A statement of the expenditures, more in detail will in due time, as required by law, be reported to Congress.

"The precise income and expenditure of the General Post Office cannot be known in any year, until the close of the fiscal year, and the settlements of all accounts have been completed. Consequently, any statement of expenditure and income, for the present year, is liable to the fluctuations and changes always incident to the peculiar character of the service.

"The expenditures and income of the department for the current year may, upon estimate, be stated in round numbers as follows:

Total amount of revenue derived from postages, fines, and all other resources,		$4,280,000
Expense of mail transportation,	$3,145,000	
Commission to postmasters if the rates of per centage remain unchanged,	1,015,000	
Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	20,000	
Incidental expenses including blanks, stationary, printing, &c.	310,000	
		4,490,000
Total estimated income,		4,380,000
Total deficiency,		$110,000

The Postmaster states that he has observed the most rigid economy in the administration of the service, and yet he is satisfied the expenditure cannot be reduced within the income. Under the circumstances, he has thought it necessary to readjust the commissions allowed to Deputy Postmasters, by which about $100,000 will be added to the revenue of the Department. Should Congress not approve of this step, it can be prevented by reducing the amount of mail service before it goes into effect. Rigid inquiries have been instituted, not only into the capacity of the Deputy Postmasters, but also into the solvency of their securities.

Mr. Wickliffe does not recommend a reduction of postage on letters, but a modification of its rates, so that it shall conform to the smaller United States coin, and a revision of the laws regulating newspaper postage. He especially urges attention to the mammoth periodicals, which increase the weight of the mails and the expenses of transportation, without adding to the revenue.

He invites the legislation of Congress to regulate the establishment of private expresses. The exclusive right to post roads for post purposes he thinks should be held by the Government.

The United States Mail was transported on railroads and steamboats 3,946,450 miles at the cost of $585,843; on horseback in stages, 12,088,863 miles at a cost of $781,807 in stages and coaches 18,961,213 miles at the cost of $1,791,635—making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 35,996,525 miles, at the rate of cost of $3,159,375.

The Post Master has invited a meeting of the Presidents of the different Rail Road Companies, in Washington City, to attempt some lasting arrangement with them for the transmission of the mail on rail roads. The exorbitant charges on some of these roads has long been a subject of just complaint.—He proposes that Congress advance a sum in gross to such companies as agree to the proposal, and thus secure the right of transporting the mail on such roads. The interest on the sum advanced he thinks will not exceed the amount now paid to the companies. The present he considers a favorable time for the adoption of such an arrangement, as many of the companies are laboring under great embarrassments owing to the depression of their stock, and the derangement of monetary affairs generally.

Embarrassments in the free transit of the mail over the Cumberland road in Virginia have been experienced, incident to a right assumed by the State to impose a tax on each coach transporting the mail.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

VALEDICTORY.

A short story is soon told. Our duty as editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, ceased with the last number, having sold our entire interest to Thomas Tigar, Esq. former editor and proprietor, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Other business, better suited, probably, to our *originality* has required too large a share of our attention, to bestow that time and care requisite to the management of a public journal.

Conscious of our infirmity when we took charge of the Sentinel, we made but few promises. How far we have succeeded in fulfilling those we did make, or meeting the expectations of the public we have no means of knowing, except our increased circulation and patronage is regarded as a mark of approval.

Our political course, we gave our readers to understand in the outset, would be strictly democratic; and we have never shrunk from duty or responsibility, nor faultered in the hour of gloom; but on the contrary have endeavored by all fair and honorable means to advance the democratic cause, believing as we most sincerely do, that the success of those principles are identified with the prosperity of the country; and that to no individual in our government is the democratic party more deeply indebted for a firm and unflinching adherence to the ancient landmarks established by Thos. Jefferson, than to our late distinguished Chief Magistrate Martin Van Buren.

Entertaining as we ever have, these sentiments, that times we have said hard things of our opponents it has been through zeal for the advancement of the "good cause," not from "*malice aforethought*;" for we recognise among them, many warm personal friends, and as a party, however much we deprecate a triumph of their principles, regarding *them* as we do adverse to the true interests of the country, we owe it to truth and justice to say that their conduct towards us, since the management of this paper devolved upon us, with a few *unimportant exceptions*, entitles them to our personal regard.

While we have compromised no principle identified with the party to which we profess to belong, it is a source of much satisfaction for us to be able to say, that we have never lost a subscriber from among our political opponents in consequence of offensive remarks; but our list has been constantly increasing, among the Whigs as well as Democrats, until we have now as good a list as can be desired, extending to all the counties composing this Judicial Circuit, and several other adjoining counties.

Believing as we ever have, that the success of no cause can be advanced by low vulgar slang, which too frequently is resorted to by both parties, we have aimed to avoid it, and endeavored to couch our own views at least in language which however harsh and unstudied, would not tend to wound the feelings of our "*separated brethren*" in politics. It is argument, not slang —or as some would say, "soft blows that kill the devil"—not insinuating that the Whigs are the d—l, or that he might be better qualified to administer *soft* blows than hard ones.

Upon our success in a pecuniary point of view it is unnecessary to dwell. Suffice it to say, that we are *mum*, as we might have expected, had we not laboured under the same difficulty *probably*, that a certain wag did, who *voluntarily* got into a row, and was badly beaten. Upon the anxious *inquiry* of his friends, whether his *brains* were not knocked out, he quickly replied, no, if he had had any he would not have been caught there. But we are not willing to admit that our case is quite that bad, and if those indebted, amounting in all to considerably upwards of two thousand dollars, in the short space of 12 months, will hand us the change, we shall get out of the scrape with a whole hide and a few shillings over, and will write them a receipt in our best style, "all square and no grumbling."

We cannot close without remarking, that probably but few persons reflect upon the importance of prompt pay to the printer. Two dollars in advance is "dog cheap" for a newspaper—it is a mere trifle. Why it is so much neglected we could never imagine, and if subscribers were fully aware of a printer's necessities we are confident this oversight would be speedily corrected. Three dollars at the end of the year is a poor compensation for neglect of advance payment, all things considered. As upon prompt pay depends the success of all newspapers, we indulge the hope that our successor will be well sustained.—In his ability to publish a valuable political and family paper we have the fullest confidence, and to the readers of the Sentinel, when he was formerly editor, no eulogy of ours is needed in his behalf.

With our editorial brethren we part with reluctance. The perusal of our exchange papers has given us many pleasant hours, and from which we have frequently extracted to enrich our own columns many valuable articles of political and moral instruction. As this is probably the last time we shall salute them from the tripod, we, with high regard, extend to them, and all other readers of the Sentinel, the parting H[and].

ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

To the Patrons of the Sentinel.—From the above address of Mr. Nelson it will be seen that this establishment has passed again into the hands of the undersigned, and will hereafter be conducted by him.

We do not, on this occasion, deem it necessary to follow the general custom, by inflicting on our readers a long and tedious *inaugural*, abounding with lofty professions of patriotic devotion to country or party, and lavish in promises, which are, in most instances, but poorly redeemed.

To our old friends, it may be enough to say, that our political feelings have undergone no change since we parted from them. The experience of the past few years, has, in fact, only served to strengthen our convictions of the justice of the cause we advocated.

To the newer subscribers to the Sentinel we will remark that it is our intention, as nearly as may be, as far at least as politics are concerned, to "follow in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessor"—as a certain other Democratic gentleman once said on a somewhat similar occasion. Fully convinced that the happiness and prosperity of our country will be best promoted by an adherence to the general principles advocated by the Great Democratic Party, we shall cordially contribute our feeble aid to the advancement of such men to stations of power, and trust as we believe will most effectually carry out the measures contended for by that party.

We do not wish it to be thought from these remarks that the Sentinel is hereafter to be exclusively a party paper. It will be our aim to render it emphatically a *news-paper*—a paper that will keep its readers acquainted with the news of the day, and the progress of public affairs.—For the especial gratification of the fairer and better portion of our readers, we shall occasionally enrich our columns with Poetry, Tales, and other Miscellaneous Articles, suited to their taste—including, of course, as extensive a list of Marriages as they will furnish us the copy for. We will endeavor to issue such a paper as may be acceptable to all classes—reserving, however, to ourselves the right to speak fully and freely of public men and measures whenever we think an opinion called for.

Past and painful experience having taught us the folly of attempting to publish a paper under the ruinous system of credit formerly in vogue, we have resolved to adopt the cash principle. We do not wish to enlarge on this topic—our readers, we have no doubt, think they have 'full many a time and oft' had it amply explained to them. We will, therefore, drop the subject, with a request that our readers will remember the judicious remarks of Mr. Nelson, above, on the subject of advance payments, which are, of course, more essential to us now, in the commencement of our undertaking, than at any other time.

Those subscribers who have paid Mr. Nelson in advance will have the amount credited in our books, and all contracts made by him, in relation to the Sentinel will be strictly performed by us.

THOS. TIGAR.

We learn from the Michigan City Gazette, that the directors of the Branch Bank to that place, have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic for them to continue the business of banking. The Gazette states that this course has been forced on them by the "*extraordinary legislation*" of Indianapolis; alluding to the expected passage of the two year's stay law, and the probability of the bank being compelled to pay specie. The Gazette evidently does not believe that Cora Abbot is fairly [illegible]

The bank has for some years had the privilege of suspending its payments, and compelling its debtors to pay up; now it is proposed to reverse the practice, and compel the Bank to pay up, and allow individuals to suspend." We do not see any thing either very "*extraordinary*" or just in such "*legislation*."

RESUMPTIONS IN THE WEST.—The directors of the State Bank of Illinois have published a notice that they will be prepared to join with Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, in the resumption of specie payments on the first of August next. The State Bank of Indiana professes to be desirous of resuming on the day named, and may perhaps be compelled by the Legislature to commence at even an earlier period, but the Ohio banks will doubtless dare to resume at an early day, or forfeit their charters; so we do not see what is to prevent a speedy resumption in these three states, unless they wait the action of Kentucky. This latter is to decided a C y whig state, that ere dcem the prospect there a little uncertain.

REPORT ON THE FISCAL AGENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress an elaborate report on the Fiscal Agent. It certainly gives many good and plausible reasons in favour of the scheme therein recommended. Its great length prevents our publishing it at present. The Secretary describes his plan as occupying a middle ground between the Sub Treasury on the one hand and a National Bank on the other—performing the good designed by both, and avoiding the objections urged against either; and as neither is practicable, nor perhaps expedient at this time, he hopes it will be received in a spirit of compromise and conciliation by both parties. The scheme has three principal objects in view:

"1st. The safe keeping of the public moneys.

"2d. The furnishing, as well for safe and convenient payments to the Treasury as for the use of the country, a paper circulation always equivalent to gold and silver, and of universal credit.

"3d. A provision for supplying, in some extent, the means of a cheap and safe exchange in the commerce between the several states."

The Secretary confidently believes that his plan contains all that is practicable and useful for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and adds, that if Congress must not be opposed to an institution thus guarded, it can only be because human beings can never be the objects of absolute confidence, nor human skill always adequate to the accomplishment of its objects."

The *purse* will also be effectually severed from the *sword*, as neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury can touch a dollar of the public funds, nor change its place of custody; these *funds* will be placed entirely beyond his control until Congress shall appropriate them to their destined uses.

In addition to this, it will afford a sound paper currency, in which government dues may be paid, and the operations of commerce carried on—which will every where be received with confidence, and be every where equivalent to specie. By bringing all banks with which it has dealings to an immediate settlement and punctual performance of their obligations, it will restrain excessive issues. This amount of good currency being put in circulation would have a tendency to improve the character of the currency by driving irredeemable and bad paper from use, and compelling such institutions as redeemable, to raise the value of their issues by an early and permanent resumption.

These are a few of the arguments put forth by the Secretary in support of his measure, and we must confess that he makes out a pretty strong case. The concluding paragraph of his report we publish entire. It shows his confidence in the wisdom of the plan proposed, as well to restore confidence among capitalists as to assuage the angry party feelings which the vexed currency question has so long kept alive.

"If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business necessities of the American people must lead them ardently to desire, by which existing elements of discord shall be withdrawn from national politics, and the country be restored to enjoy tranquility in things nearly affecting man's labor and daily bread, it is confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration."

THE FISCAL SCHEME.—Notwithstanding the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury in the wisdom of his plan for a fiscal agent, there appears to be little or no prospect for its passage. All parties in Congress agree in denouncing it, and thus far no one has advocated it, except Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives; and even they require such amendments to it, before they can support it, as will entirely change the vital principles of the measure. Mr. Mangum denounced the measure as being a thousand times worse than the Sub Treasury, and one that would in a measure put the President to rule roughshod over the country. He did not think it necessary to dissect the plan, as no one advocated it. When he sat down to one replied to him, and the Senate proceeded to executive business. Mr. Clay, we believe, has not yet openly declared himself on this question, but is understood to agree in sentiment with Mr. Mangum.

We feel disappointed in the fate of this measure. We had hoped that some compromise could have been made—some measure adopted, based on the plan furnished by the Secretary, which would be acceptable to all, and beneficial to the country. If the currency question be not settled before the next Presidential election, and the same be then made—Bank or no Bank—the Whigs may assure themselves of an overwhelming defeat. The defeat of the Democrats at the last election won't be a circumstance to what the Bankites will endure.

THE CAROLINE CASE.—The proceedings of the British authorities at Nassau, N. P. in liberating the passengers of the Creole (on account of which, will be found in another column) has given rise to some angry remarks in Congress. Mr. Calhoun and other southern members insist that the English government ought to be compelled to compensate the owners of the negroes. This demand if persisted in, would only tend still further to embarrass the affairs of the two countries, which are a pretty considerable *sight* already. It appears to us that this case is precisely parallel to the Amistad case, which was decided in the U. S. Supreme Court a few months ago in favor of the negroes. In this view we are supported by several of the leading New York papers.

Albany and Boston Rail Road.—The chain of rail roads between Albany and Boston is now completed, and cars are running regularly between the two cities. The common councils of Albany and Boston have exchanged visits, and great rejoicings and celebrations have taken place at various points along the route. The distance is 201 miles, which has been performed in 24 hours. When the different rail roads between Albany and Buffalo shall be completed, Boston will be within one day's travel of the great western Lakes.

Retrenchment and Reform.—There is not at this time a single dollar in the Treasury of the United States! Drafts for the payment of the salaries of the Supreme Judges and members of Congress, have been protested! The deficiency already exceeds $6000 000; which added to the millions of National Debt incurred since the retrenchment party came into power, makes a very snug little amount to be squandered away in one short year, in works of retrenchment and reform.

LEGISLATURE.—We have been more by this week to bestow much attention on the proceedings in Indianapolis. We believe, however, that nothing has been done particularly interesting to our readers in this section, except what is mentioned by our Indianapolis correspondent. The bill establishing imprisonment for debt has passed. It was the last act of the Legislature on the last day of the year—a very good windup to the year's work.

The appraisement law has passed—providing that no property shall be sold under execution for less than two-thirds its appraised value. No stay law is expected to pass this session.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the election, by the citizens, of a Prosecuting Attorney, in each county—to hold his office for two years. There seems some probability that it may pass.

The Texian expedition to Santa Fe has been captured by the Mexicans, or rather surrendered to them, when within a few miles of Santa Fe, without firing a gun.—They were promised protection, if they would lay down their arms and return home; but no sooner had they surrendered, than they were pillaged of every thing they possessed, and marched off prisoners to Mexico—about 2000 miles distant. Many of them were barefoot, and nearly naked.

The Tennessee Legislature have at length adjourned without electing *U. S.* Senator.

BANKRUPT BANK.—The Lebanon Miami Bank has blown up. It is stated that a vast amount of their bills are in circulation. Look out for them.

ANOTHER LOSS.—It is said that the firm of brokers, Stebbins & McAlister, who recently failed in New York, had in their possession a number of bonds, entrusted with them by Gov. Noble. How many, is uncertain; probably $80,000; possibly $70,000. Let it be much or little, we suppose it will be a "dead suck-on." Hurra for Whiggery, and the glorious Credit System! How old *Clootie* must grin!—*Daily State Sentinel.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.

DEAR SIR.—

We this day passed the appraisement law—all it now needs is the Governor's signature to make it the law of the land. The House bill, "to abolish imprisonment for debt" is now in the Senate and will undoubtedly pass and become a law. Some law I think will pass subjecting choses in action and equitable liens to execution. Some of us were for making it a part of the same law, but were voted out of it. But we have the promise of such a bill as we want from the judiciary committee in good time. A select committee has been raised in the House and directed to report a bill for the better disorganization of the Board of Internal Improvement, and to do away with the office of Fund Commissioner. The House a week or two ago repealed the State Board of equalization, and sent the bill to the Senate for concurrence, since which time we have received from that body several offers for a different Board, all of which we reject. The Senate however, has not acted on the House bill of repeal. So far the old Board stands.

The House has determined, if the Senate will concur, to take from the Banks all the funds placed in them by the laws of last winter. You know two laws were passed placing different funds with the Banks, one approved Feb. 6th, 1841, and one approved Feb. 15th 1841, both of which Allen County is believed to have concurred in. The House determined to day by a vote of 47 to 45, that all but the sixth Section of the act approved Feb 6th should be repealed. The one approved Feb. 15th was repealed as far as the action of the House could go, several days since. We may in some sense be called "*the repealers.*" I dont believe any more relief laws will be passed this winter. And as for making more canals, you would pay more attention to the subject among the Mummies, unless you present funds with the proposition. But little is said about repudiation and less about paying our state debt.

A Bill incorporating the Muncietown and Fort Wayne Rail Road Company passed the House a week ago and will no doubt meet the concurrence of the Senate. It would be unsafe to guess what will be the general result of this year's legislation but I trust it will redound to the interest if not to the glory of Indiana. I suppose we shall be obliged to be satisfied with common comforts of life hereafter. The splendors we must leave for our posterity. We have had our day of glorification, and they must have what your *Teller* would call their splendiferous day.—The most animated debate of the session, so far, came off yesterday, on a bill giving to runaway negroes the right to a trial by jury. One arrested abolition in the bill, another thought it but just to elevate the negro to a level with the white. If your horse is stolen, and sold, when you claim your property the possessor has a right to try your claim to the property by the horse by a jury. A negro's liberty is worth as much to him as your horse is to you. But if you give the negro this right now, to-morrow you will be required to take him as an associate, and then very soon we shall have him here, entitled to the privilege of *addressing mistah speakah.* The bill was laid on the table.

Yours &c. W.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

"The Plan of Finance."

The general discussion of the plan of Finance alluded to in the President's Message, and presented in a report and bill by the Secretary of the Treasury, was commenced in the Senate to day. Great interest was manifested in the debate. The result is, so far, that the leading democratic Senators, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton, have declared themselves unequivocally in opposition to the plan as presented, and have shown no disposition to take it with modification, or, in fact, to take any thing short of the Sub-Treasury.

As to the Whigs, the indications are less decisive; but it appears that Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives are prepared to alter the President's plan in such a way that they can support it—to strip it of the appearance of a Government bank—to render its officers independent of the President,—and to strike out the principle of exchanges. But others of the Whig party may not be willing to take the measure in this form, if in any.

The debate was opened by Mr. Preston, who moved that the Senate now take up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He felt it to be the solemn duty of Congress to devote their most serious consideration to this subject at the present session. At the last session, we had failed to establish any system of finance, and the embarrassments, both of the Government and of the People, now warned us of the necessity of doing something. He did not despair of seeing the question settled in a manner that would give general satisfaction.

This was not a proper time to discuss the plan offered; but it was a novel and unprecedented plan, would lead to important consequences, and demanded deliberate consideration. It was, in some sort, of the compass of an order, being made up of various principles heretofore used in other systems.

Some portion of the plan had, he confessed, staggered his judgment a great deal.—He had acted on the general principle that the financial operations of the country and its paper currency should not undertake to control the subject; but should afford some incidental aid to the object in view. He hoped all party considerations would be given up on the altar of the public good, and that some system of a safe and permanent character would be devised, and adopted. The Report being taken up.

Mr. Tallmadge felt it his duty, he said to move such a disposition of this Report as would lead to some action, on the part of the Senate.

In making this motion, he could not be suspected, by either side, of a desire to put himself forward on a subject which others were so much better able to manage than himself. This course here would forbid such a suspicion; but he felt anxious that something should be done—that a fair and candid consideration should be given to the subject. He therefore moved that the Report be referred to a Select Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Buchanan said that I am in favor of this plan, and as a member of the great party to which I belong, it is my duty to state my position on this question. I have the great desire to support President Tyler. I feel, in common with many others, a deep sense of gratitude to him for arresting the two National Bank abortions, at the late session. But, when it is proposed to issue government currency, and to bury the public funds by putting them into the hands of speculators and brokers, I must object.

The industry of our people will soon elevate the country to its former prosperity, if left to itself; but as long as they look to Congress for relief they must be paralized. No relief can come from legislation. I have looked at this plan in every way—and I can see in it nothing but a *great Government Bank*—a Bank conducted by the government—paper issued by the government—the capital furnished by the government—from first to last, it was nothing but a Government Bank. What are its features—first, it receives deposites; second, it loans money on drafts; and third, it issues a paper currency. Yet we are told with apparent naivete that it is not to be considered a Government Bank.

The bank was to put in circulation fifteen millions of dollars, in five dollar notes; and, on the principle of bank issues, it was to issue forty dollars in paper for every one that it held in specie. That it is also a Bank of discount there is no doubt—it is the exchange Bank of the late session, taken from Corporations and given to the Government. It may give accommodation loans, in the form of discounting drafts, and thus subject the public money to all the risks which speculators and brokers can give it.

If it should run down, there is a provision made for the United States to advance five millions to wind it up again;—and those five millions of stock may be sold at any depreciation.

The Whig party always hold up the enlightment of executive influence, as their polar star. This was the great objection to our poor Independent Treasury. We had but four officers, and you have about two hundred principal officers. You provide here for two hundred friends to support the Executive—this remark was not personal to the present Chief Magistrate—he was no afraid that Mr. Tyler would abuse his trust but he spoke of the effect of the measure.

This plan effected a grand concentration of the political power and the money power.

Mr. Calhoun followed, fully sustaining Senator from Pennsylvania in all his arguments against the plan submitted by the Cabinet.

Mr. Rives replied to the Senators from Pennsylvania and South Carolina, (Mr. Tallmadge having left the Senate from indisposition) Mr. Rives also replied to the views heretofore expressed by Mr. Benton that the framers of the Constitution refused to allow the government the privilege of issuing bills of credit, did not apply, he said, to the currency now proposed to be issued,—because it was based on deposites, and redeemable on demand in specie.

He intimated, in the course of his remarks, that he would support the bill, if the Exchequer should be restricted from issuing more than a dollar in paper for each dollar in specie; if the clause relative to Exchequer were stricken out; if the appearance which it wore of a Government Bank were removed; and if it should be so constructed as to be free from executive control.

It appeared to him that Senators on the other side were determined to adhere to the repudiated Sub Treasury. They would support Mr. Tyler on no other condition than the establishment of that system—and then only for the present term.

A national Bank was impracticable even if desirable. He had the best information showing the stock in such an institution would not be taken. His partiality was still for a proper system of State Banks; but no party would support that system. The Sub Treasury, you was one of the question the People having decided against it as "they would ever decide against it. It was left for us to *do nothing* on to unite and form a system upon the basis of the plan now proposed.

BANKRUPT LAW.

SENATE, Dec. 27th. Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the postponement of the operations of the Bankrupt law to July next, and to extend its provisions to the banking corporations. He argued that it was no bankrupt system in any sense of the term, and as such Congress had no moral or constitutional right to pass it—that it was purely and simply an insolvent law, a property law, and a law for the abolition of debts, and calculated to free debtors from their creditors with the greatest possible impunity, and the least possible trouble or expense. He showed that according to all systems of bankruptcy the option of making debtor a bankrupt was with the creditor, and argued that in justice it should be so. but as in this bill the option was given to the debtor. He went into an analysis of the whole law, and showed with what ease frauds could be committed under it—that a man might become a bankrupt as often as he pleased, and that the operation could be performed four times a year, and twenty-five per cent. be gained each time on the whole amount of his debts. He summoned up the points of objection to the law as follows.

First, Because it is not a bankrupt system within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution.

Secondly, Because it is an insolvent law, and is in that respect an invasion of the rights of the States to pass such laws.

Thirdly, Because it is a property law, and such as no State or the Congress of the U. States has any right to pass.

Fourthly, Because it is an invasion of State jurisdiction, in drawing into the Federal judiciary the trial of causes properly liable to the State tribunals.

Mr. B. showed that by the bankrupt law of England, banking corporations, except such as were excluded by statute, were placed upon the same footing as persons. He contended that a bankrupt process was the proper remedy for those institutions which set all law, all government, all morals at defiance, and pillaged and plundered the country as they pleased.

Mr. CALHOUN did not rise to oppose the motion for he should vote for it, believing as he did, every word uttered by the mover of the bill, as to the evil effects of the Bankrupt act. He believed that act to be one of the most flagrant laws ever passed in Congress. He had risen to say he hoped the Senator [Mr. Benton] would not only persevere but go a little farther and amend his bill so as to repeal the act instead of postponing its operation. If he did not, he would himself make a motion in the proper time so to amend the present bill. There was one part of the Senator's remarks with which he did not coincide—those which urged the necessity of including banks, and making them subject to the bankrupt law. He was opposed to that proposition in any shape or form at that time.

Leave was then granted.

The bill was read the first, and by special order, the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay gave notice on the 28th ult. that to morrow he should introduce three several joint resolutions. The first would propose a limitation and restriction of the Veto Power.

The second would relate to the Heads of Departments, and proposed to transfer the power of appointment from the Executive to the Legislature.

The third resolution proposed to prevent a member of Congress from receiving an office under the General Government so long as he should have any portion to serve of the term for which he was elected to Congress.

I do not, said Mr. Clay, propose a fourth amendment—in relation to the limitation of the Executive service to one term, because as I understand, a particular friend, not now in his place, has that matter in charge.

The resolutions will be introduced to-morrow for a first and second reading with a view to their reference.

The Tariff debate was still continued in the House, on the question of referring that portion of the message relating to the subject to the committee on manufactures.—The debate takes a wide range, but seems to be conducted in excellent spirit.

RELIEF LAW.—The bill, from the House of Representatives, amending the execution law, so that all descriptions of property in levy on execution, shall not sell for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, passed the Senate, on yesterday afternoon with an amendment that it shall go into effect in ten days after it receives the signature of the governor and a few other small amendments, not materially affecting the general principles of the bill. This bill was reported by Mr. Hannegan, from the judiciary committee in accordance with the provisions of a resolution offered by him in the House of Representatives. It provides for three executions in a year from the docket of a justice, and two from the Circuit Court, and that property may be offered three times and twice, as the case may be, at the expense of the defendant—giving the plaintiff the privilege, at his own cost, to have the property offered additional times. The amendments will no doubt be concurred in by the House of Representatives and the bill become a law.—*Daily State Senate.*

THE TARIFF.—An important change in the tariff, under the Compromise Act of 1833 goes into effect on the 1st of January ensuing. By the operation of said Act, four tenths of the excess of duties above 20 per cent, ad valorem, upon all articles of import, have already been taken off, viz. one tenth at the close of each of the years 1833, 1837 and 1839. On the 1st of January ensuing, one half of the remainder of such excess will come off, and on the 1st of July next the other half, unless prevented by intermediate legislation. Williams' "United States Tariff," lately published, shows the effect of the new reduction, upon the different articles of import. A much less number of articles will be effected by it than would at first be supposed. Woollens generally will hereafter (until 1842 duly) be subject to 29 per cent duty, instead of 33 per cent as heretofore. The duty on wool (worth over eight cents per pound,) will be reduced from 32 per cent to 20; iron manufactures, cotton, jewelry, clocks and cutlery, from 23 to 21 1-2; hats and furs from 26 to 23. Upon the greater number of articles, where there is any reduction at all it will be only one and a half per cent.

ILLINOIS.—Mr. Whiteside, Fund Commissioner of Illinois, now in this city, has issued a notice cautioning the public against buying or selling Illinois Internal Improvement Six Per Cent Bonds, to indorsable after 1865, numbered from 201 1004, inclusive.—said bonds having, as he states, been lodged with Marsden ter & Stebbins, of this city, in trust, under an agreement for a loan of $321,000 by said firm to the State of Illinois, "which loan was not paid according to agreement, but a considerable portion thereof still remains unpaid to the State of Illinois.—*N. Y. Joior, of Com.*

IMPORTANT QUESTION RELATIVE TO TAXES.—An injunction has been granted by the Chancellor, and served on the Treasurer of Lapeer county, forbidding the sale of lands for taxes, on the ground that they are not subject to taxation until the *fee* is in the purchaser by letters patent from the United States. the duplicate given by Land Offices is declared to be only a contract; consequently, no taxes can be assessed until the *patent* is issued. The injunction is founded on the fourth section of the articles relative to the admission of michigan into the Union. It reads as follows:—

"The said State of michigan shall in no case, under no pretence whatsoever, impose any tax, assessment or imposition of any description, upon any of the lands of the United States within its limits."—*Detroit Adv.*

TIT FOR TAT.—As the State of Indiana has "suspended" the interest on her bonds the past year, the United States Treasurer has, suspended" her portion of the proceeds on the three per cent. funds, in order to indemnify the Choctaws, for whom the General Government, as trustee, had invested a part of the Chickasaw fund in Indiana bonds.

RESUMPTION IN TENNESSEE.—In the House of Representatives, the resolutions relative to the resumption of specie payments by the banks in this State, were still under consideration. It is presumed they will be finally acted upon to-day in that body, and that the word will be—*Resume! Nashville Banner.*

On the 20th of this present month 1841, fifteen thousand dollars of Indiana bonds sold in New York City, at 22 cents on the dollar!! How the distribution bill raises the price of Stocks!—*Jeffersonian.*

MUTINY OF SLAVES.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of the mutiny of a number of slaves on board the brig Creole, bound to New Orleans. It appears that while the brig was lying to on the night of the seventh of November, expecting to take Abacco the next morning, the captain and hands having turned into their berths, except the watch on deck, a negro came into the cabin, and told the captain that some of the men were in the hold with the women. The captain requested Merritt, who was attending to the negroes, getting their food, &c. to go and see who it was among the females. He lit the lamp, and discovered a negro named Madison, who attempted to get on deck; Merritt caught him by the leg, Gifford, the mate held him by the head and shoulder, his body being on deck, and his legs in the hatchway, they intending to chastise him.

While scuffling with him, a pistol was discharged, and the mate, Gifford, was struck on the back of the head by the ball, but it did not penetrate. Gifford and Merritt ran below into the cabin, woke up the captain and Mr. John Hewell. The captain took his bowie knife and rushed on deck. Hewell found a musket, and prevented the negroes from coming to the cabin; fired it at them—they threw a handspike at him, and took the musket from him—they were at the entrance to the cabin all this time—Hewell picked up the handspike, drove them from the cabin door, to the forward part of the vessel; some of them in his rear stabbed him several times, and he returned to the cabin and fell dead. The captain fought, but was overpowered; thrown down, the knife taken away from him—succeeded in getting away from them and ran up the rigging. Gifford was already up the same mast, and finding the captain fainting from the loss of blood, lashed him to the mast, and went up higher —the sailors took to the rigging of the foremast.

The negroes having possession of the vessel, spared Merritt's life on condition that he took them to Nassau. At first they wished to go to Liberia, but when Merritt assured them that the water and provision would not hold out, they consented to go to Nassau.—Meanwhile they kept the captain and some of the passengers in the forecastle. They allowed the captain's wounds, however, to be dressed.

On arriving at Nassau, the American Consul being informed by the mate and crew, of what had taken place, went to the Governor of the Island, and requested him with the forts; the Governor sent a file of soldiers on board. The third day after being in that port the passengers, crew, &c. identified 19, who appeared to be the principals, the next day, they were taken ashore and lodged in jail. The Attorney General of the Island, then read, from the quarter deck, the British Laws, and told the negroes that they were free, and might go "any place they pleased." During this time a large number of boats, (those ahead of them armed with clubs) came along-side of the brig. After the reading of the laws by the Attorney General, those in the boats expressing impatience at the time, a signal was given by this officer, by waving a pocket handkerchief, and the slaves were pushed and shoved from off the vessel into boats, a portion refusing to go; five would not go, and hid themselves. The captain was taken on shore by the American Consul, and his wounds dressed by a physician.

On the arrival of the brig Creole; at Nassau, as soon as the news was known among the shipping, a captain commanding a vessel from Maine, lying in port, collected up all his pistols, cutlasses and muskets, and the Consul purchased arms—took his crew in a boat with those arms, and went to the brig for the purpose of manning her and taking her into Charleston—the soldiers ordered him to keep off, that if he attempted to get on board they would fire on him—he was compelled to return. The brig proceeded on the voyage with only 6 out of 136 negroes.

The whole of the slave property on board the Creole, was insured in New Orleans.

The officers have, one and all, we understand, refused to pay over the amount of the insurance. Whether the United States Government will interfere in the matter, has not yet appeared.—*Saturday Post.*

FURTHER OF THE MUTINIES OF THE CREOLE.—We have been favored with the extract of a letter, which follows, giving some further details respecting the negroes on board the Creole, recently liberated by the British authorities at Nassau. It is to be hoped that the people of Kingston will persist in the view thus taken, and that the negroes may eventually be restored to their rightful owner. The letter is dated New Orleans, 21st inst.

"A passenger in the brig Susan, which arrived here on the 10th inst. from Kingston Jamaica, left on the 30th ult. says that 3 or 4 day before he left, a small schooner arrived from Nassau, with about 60 or 70 negroes, and he understood that they were a portion of those taken into Nassau by the brig Creole—the inhabitants or authorities would not allow them to land—the schooner was anchored off the town—they were looked upon as a gang of murderers, and the inhabitants did not appear disposed to have any thing to do with them. The schooner was still lying at anchor with the negroes on board when he left.—*Charleston Courier.*

RED RIVER RAFT.—Messrs. Vawter and Williamson have made a contract with Government, for the sum of $51,000, to remove the raft on Red River, and keep the channel open for the space of five years; they are to take, in part pay, the snag-boat Eradicator, (built by Capt. Shreve for operations on that river) at the sum of $8,000, leaving them $56,000 as compensation for their labor. In addition to this, it has been agreed upon that these gentlemen shall, in the neighborhood of the raft, make such cut-offs as shall be deemed expedient for the certain continuance of navigation; the compensation to be determined by a certain number of intelligent citizens, living in the vicinity of the cut-offs, on the part of the contractors, on the one hand, and by a United States engineer, on the part of the Government, on the other.

Mr. Williamson is already at the raft, busily at work, and contemplates having it opened by the 1st of January.—*Louisville Journal.*

MISS ABBY KELLEY, has taken the stump and is making public speeches in Rhode Island, against the adoption of the new constitution, recommended by a late convention held in the state, or any other which recognizes distinctions founded on color. She ought to take unto herself a coloured gentlemen for a husband.—*Maumee River Times.*

THE NEW YORK PIPE LAYERS—*Astounding Confession.*—It is probable most of our readers recollect the excitement caused in New York, just prior to the last Presidential election, by the discovery of the system of fraud by which the whigs had in 1838 and 1839 carried the election in that city. Jas. B. Glentworth the principal agent in this nefarious business was arrested, and his papers siezed and sealed up. This trial was put off from term to term, until last month, when he was acquitted. The whigs stoutly denied the whole transaction, and insisted that it was a Loco Foco fabrication got up for electioneering purposes. Well, Glentworth himself has now published an address to the people of the United States, in which he acknowledges the charge, and promises in a short time to publish a full statement of the whole transaction, substantiated by the most ample evidence, all the original documents being now in his possession. This will be an astounding developement, implicating several individuals in the whigs' ranks, of the highest standing for wealth, character and talent—not excepting, we believe Gov. Seward himself. An attempt has lately been made to get possession of those celebrated "papers," and bribe Glentworth to secrete, by an offer of $2,000 for them. But he, not relishing the treatment he had received from his whig confederates, in being made the scape goat for their crimes, "kept shady," and by professing to accede to their terms, succeeded in obtaining further evidence against them. How will the whigs now clear their skirts of this foul charge!

MARRIED.—On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hermion, Capt. T. J. Pruck to Miss MARY HODGES, daughter of J. P. Hodges, Esq.

With the above we received a large slice of the bridal loaf, for which we tender the happy pair our thanks. Our friends at a distance will see that

We have woods, we have fields, we have flowers,
We have HEROES, have prairies, have ditches and bowers;
But above every thing else that we have that is nice,
Our western HEROES command the best PRICE.

EF'MIND.—We don't belong to the Tee-Total.

On the 12th of Jan., by J. H. McMaken, Esq. Mr. EDWIN DALMAS, to Miss MCMAHN.

On the 2d. inst. by L. Williams, Esq., Mr. JOHN BARNETT, to MISS CATHERINE BARTLEY, all of this County.

In Madison Township, Allen County, by Adam Robinson, Esq., on the 6th inst. Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON to Miss ESTHER MICK.

On the 11th inst. by R. Hood, Esq., Mr. J. G. MCMAKEN to Miss DOROTHY REED.

DIED.—On the 13th inst. WILLIAM H. HANAWAY, son of J. H. McMaken, aged two years.

Administrator's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Joshua Summers, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are here by notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all those having claims against the same are notified to file them in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Probate Court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will expose at public sale on Monday the 7th day of Feb. next, at the late residence of Joshua Summers, in Allen county, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one four-horse Wagon,
Farming Utensils, Beds & Bedding,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,

also a quantity of Pork, together with a lot of CORN, OATS, and HAY, with other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars upon the purchaser's giving note with approved security.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. I. Almony, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. Whitty, Esq. Kosciusco.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Dunn, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street. y29

State of Indiana, Huntington county, in the Huntington Circuit Court.—*March Term*, 1842.

Michael Minnick } Domicile Attachment.
vs
George W. Fisher }

WHEREAS at the instance and upon the application of Michael Minnick a writ of domestic attachment was issued against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, monies, effects, lands and tenements of George W. Fisher, which said attachment has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, by which said return it appears that two lots situated in the town of Charleston, Huntington County, Indiana, Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-six (26) have been attached as the property of the said George W. Fisher. The said George W. Fisher is therefore hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of the Huntington Circuit Court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said return, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, JOSEPH WILEY, Cl'k H. C.
By JAS R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan 15, 1842. p29

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, to me directed against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Christopher Jordan, I have levied on the East half of the south west quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 east, containing 80 acres, the south west quarter of N W. quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 east containing 40 acres the west half of the south west quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 E. containing 80 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 29th day of January, 1842, between the hours of ten and four o clock on said day, and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then, in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above property at the same time and place, to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheff.

Dec, 31, '41. 28c

An Ordinance

To amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the appointment and regulation of auctioneers in the city of Fort Wayne, passed Dec. 11th, 1840.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne*, That hereafter no auction license shall be granted to any person or persons within said city to sell the appraisement or applicants shall satisfy the common council, that he or they have provided a good and sufficient building to be kept for the purpose of holding his or their auctions therein.

SEC. 2. Said auctioneers shall have and keep a capable clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend during all sale made at such sale or sales in said auction room, and keep a correct account of all sales made, entering each article sold and the price obtained for the same in a regular book, kept for that purpose, which book or books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Mayor, Treasurer, or common council of said city. The correctness of said books shall be enforced by the oath of said clerk, if required by the Mayor or other officer inspecting the same.

SEC. 3. No auctioneer shall charge or receive more than ten per centum commission on goods sold as above specified, and two per centum of such commission on all property sold at such auction room, whether at public or private sale shall be paid by the auctioneer into the city treasury.

SEC. 4. No license shall give an auctioneer the privilege of selling at more than one place at the same time.

Passed, Dec. 14, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL, *Recorder.*

Ft. Wayne, Jan. 8, 1842. 28c

Huntington Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.

Widerman Palmer } Bill to foreclose mortgage.
vs In Chancery.
John Swift }

IT appearing by an affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the 25th day of December, 1841, that the above named defendant is a non resident of the state of Indiana, this is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing and pendency of the above bill, also to personally be and appear before the judges of the Huntington circuit court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to said bill, else the cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, *Clerk, H. C.*

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c
W. H. Coombs, plaintiff's sol'r.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court of Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Barnett's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Sherman & Nelson } Allen Circuit Court.
vs
H. McCulloch, et al. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 5th day of October A. D. 1841, the same being the 5th day of the October term of the Allen Circuit Court, the above complainants appeared in said Court the return of the Sheriff of not found as to James E. Buchanan, one of the said defendants; whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said James E. Buchanan to appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had therein accordingly. By order of the Court.

P. G. JONES, Clerk,
By WM. LYTLE, D. C.

27.3

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, In., on the 1st day of January 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Saml. Andrews — Noah Agard
E. M. Armstrong — Aaron R. Appleton
Cyrus W. Allen

B

Uraua Browning — Miss David Butler
Linton Bryney — Samel Hunthouse
Hon. J. W. Borden — James Borden
Benj Berry — Charles Buckland
Baby Bean

C

Joseph Coon — Jacob Claar
Rebecca E Crane 2 — Robert Carvender
Patrie Clark — L M Carry
Lucy Conlon

D

Patrie Donahoe — Henry Dutton
Henry Diffenderfer — Rev Sam Davis
Samuel Donovan — Ephraim H Denton
John Donahe — James Donahgan

E

Mary Elsall — Ann Eldridge

F

William Fess — John Forgison
Ammon Fox — David Farrow
Thomas Fitzgibbon — John Fullier
Moses Fairchild — Andrew Forsyth

G

Adam Grimmel — Christopher Garden
George Gouden — Wm Graves
John H Heeding — Nathan P. Gamper

H

William Harper — Dapier & Dupar Holmes
A M Higgins — John Hollis
John Hanks — Benjamin Hill
C Haugland — Stephen Heath or Pru Pafee
Wm Hoffmier

I

Algernon S Irving — Thomas Igou
David Johns — Daniel Jeffords
John W Jamieson — John Jonnson

K

George Kell — John Karager
Fred Kein

L

James S Lannar — Simon Lambard
Samuel Lindsley — Hubert Laeroux
Job Lea

M

Joseph Maldon — Joseph Mendenhall
Francis Marrisor — Asa Miller
Rudolph Miller — Alex McCoy
Henry Mueller — Henry Michael
S Mark Esq. — John McKee 2
Cam Methard — Daniel Morris
Wm D Mahan

N

William Newhouse — John B Norman
Thomas R Neal — Umphrey Nichols
John Nettle

O

Phillip O'Brien — Henry Oglyke 2

P

Elisha Phelps — William Philipt
Hiram Philly — William Plummer
Reuben Powers — Ephraim Pete

R

J S Rogers — Capt J Rahlton
Tim Ryan — Benjamin Round
R P Rue — Ben P Ramage
Austin Ransom — Mr Rockwell

S

John A Smith — Titus E Sawyer
Society of the Allen co — Temperance society
Sir Sons — John Shiels 2
Alexander Schwab — R B Stevens
John J Savage 3 — James Stevenson
W C Shaull — J D Smith Esq
John Snider

T

Dudley Thorp — Martin Tinker
Charles Tinkham 2 — John Trentner
Joseph M Teeton

V

Benjamin Vashorn — Jacob Vermilya

Y

Stiles P York, Esq.

GERMAN & FRENCH LETTERS.

Peter Balmat — W Bontzer
Jerusha Bombay — Joseph Gillick
Abraham Bleek — Christian Bleek
Chari Miller — Edward Miller
F W Hausmann — N Hersch

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'advertised.'

S. NOEL, P. M.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes, Delaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Moffats Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often produces very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death. Fevers are always accompanied by symptoms of a disordered stomach; or else the scrofulous disorders, and all dyspeptic, locational, or bilious diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, tremors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overburdened with a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing disordered state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the covered system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by any physician general, the premonitory symptoms of gravel and are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints, and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are intended for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and cushing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their discovery they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave after all the descriptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently assured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the existing enfeebled health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is fabled to rise from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to prostrate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most inspired constitution. As a remedy for *Chronic and Intermittent Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony nor any other mineral, in any form or shape whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operations is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hard and foul matter which adds to the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected mass as behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhaea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the practice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which Calms its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from the chyle stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing vacinity of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, as food of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence all undue purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in same cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most healthfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which soon thickeneds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, salloury, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles.—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only impossible, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For Sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p 35

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William Castor, of the county of Allen, and State of Indiana, by his mortgage dated the 23d day of June 1840, for securing the payment of $171 52, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, did convey & mortgage to Joseph Ensworth, Commissioner of the school lands in the said county of Allen, and his successor in office, for the use of Congress-land township fifty-one north of range 11 east, the following described lands, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section 17, in town 31, north of range 11 east, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by said mortgage, according to the condition thereof, and the said interest having become more than six months, whereby a further credit on said mortgage is forbidden and the whole amount of said principal and interest is due.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 29th of January, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

M. SWEETSER com.,
By F. P. RANDALL.

January 1, 1841. 27c

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, March, 5, when it will take place at the same place and time of day.

F. P. RANDALL.

Feb. 15, 1842. 29

In Chancery, in the Huntington Circuit Court—September Term, A. D. 1841.

State of Indiana,

Joel Helvey and Wife; and Isaac N. Harlan and Wife.

COMES now the said complainant by Thomas Johnson, his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, two of the defendants to the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, are not found: Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that they be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of said Court. The said defendants, Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demur to the said bill the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had therein accordingly.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1841. Solicitor for Plaintiff

SECOND COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Section sixteen Congressional township thirty five north of range eleven east, Noble county, Indiana, will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the Court House in said county, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. The west half is divided into forty acre lots, and the East half into Eighty acre lots. Terms of sale as the Law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR,
S. Commissioner.

Noble county Dec. 24th 1841. 27

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the courts composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. The same prompt attention to all causes entrusted to him as heretofore. Should the bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, next door to the Clerk's office.

Dec. 18, 1841. 27c

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the fourth day of January last a writ of ilomestic attachment was issued by me, Henry Lotz, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Thomas J. Lewis, against the goods, chattles, credits and effects of William D Mahon; by virtue of which writ one grey pacey, one grey horse, one bay horse and set of harness has been attached as the property of William D. Mahon, and that on the first day of February next, at my office in Wayne township, in the county of Allen aforesaid, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, of which the said William D. Mahon and all other persons concerned will take notice.

HENRY LOTZ, J. P.

Jan. 4, '42. 26c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, to wit:

Charles H. Lewis } Domestic attachment.
vs
Peter Leaming, }

WHEREAS, Charles H. Lewis did on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1841, procure a writ of Domestic Attachment to be issued from the office of the clerk of the Huntington circuit court against the goods and chattles, rights and credits, moneys and effects of Peter Leaming which said writ has been duly executed & served. It is expected that the said Peter Leaming be notified of the pendency of said writ by a publication of the pendency of the same, in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, and published in the city of Fort Wayne; four successive weeks, requiring the said Peter Leaming to appear and defend said suit, or in default thereof his same will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, Clerk,
By J. R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c 4w

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that all retailers of foreign and domestic goods or Groups and domestic groceries, who have not paid a state and county tax, or who have and been assessed for the purpose of taxing as above, shall pay into the city Treasury, for the use of said city, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their respective stocks in trade: *Provided*, that no person or persons shall pay for less than six months, pro rata, of the above specified rate of taxation.

Passed January 4th, 1842.

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store of E. A. CAMPBELL.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do.
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Do do payable at	Fur. & Mech. bk. Phil.
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zane-ville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mount Pleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bank*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greenburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawneetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekin
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me direct ed, issued on a Judgement or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at the October term 1841, by Henry Laverty and Daniel W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh McCulloch, administrators of the estate of John B. Bourie, deceased, and Nancy Bourie, widow of the said John B. Bourie, and Louis Bourie, Adaline Bourie, Desdemonia Bourie and Brutus Bourie, heirs at law of the said John B. Bourie, for the sum of $8,691 33 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half the appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the son of George Hunt, at the Treaty made and concluded at Ft. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians; situated on the west side of the St. Marys River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to Francis La Fountain and his son.—And also, the following lots of land situated in the town of Fort Wayne, of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of the said town, as town lots No. thirty-six (36) and fifty two (52) which said land and town lots will be divided and sold in the manner, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty-six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the west, at twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the north end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end or in the same.

The said lot No. fifty-two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz: Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back same width, parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, more or less to make each of the said lots contain one hundred feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty-two, to extend across the said end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, thirty feet from said Alley, thence south on Calhoun street forty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence south on Calhoun street forty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold on a credit of one, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, upon the purchaser, each purchaser giving his note or bond in the security for the payment of the purchase money, to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who seek to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investments which they will do well to improve.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff

Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

The above sale is postponed until the first Monday in Feby, when it will take place at the same place and time of day.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.

WANTED.

WHITE-HOG MONEY, German Bank of Wooster, and Farmers' Bank of Canton, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 22, '41. 27c

State of Indiana, } ss
Allen Co. }

I, Philip G. Jones, Clerk of the Probate court of Allen county, do certify that administration of the goods, chattles, rights, notes, and effects which were of Joshua Summers, late of Allen county, deceased, is granted to Jacob Summers, and the said Jacob Summers is authorized to administer to the same according to law.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said [L. S.] Court, this 6th day of January, 1842.

P. G. JONES, Clerk,
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

Jan. 8, '42. 28p

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!
At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.

The Assortment Consists in part of

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, in visible-green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels, PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw and Horse blankets.

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING, &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mous-de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes.

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop Lawns, linen bobinetts, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions,

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Cbally Shawls and handkerchiefs.

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.

Kid, pic nic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Green Falls and Chiequee sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors.

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gouges, Augurs, Gimblets, and brace-bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGARS.

Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c., &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish.

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, tar, lead and rose pink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow and red,

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Varnish and Turpentine; also glue, indigo, cam wood, borax chalk copperas, Madder rotten-stone; &c.

FOOLS-CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS

Castor and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve liniment.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers.

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADED MAHOGANY VENEERING

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14 " 2 by 10 and 12 by 14. Also a large assortment of window sash.

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES

With copper furniture, and stove pipe of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing else where.

R. W. TAYLOR,

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841. Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

CALL AT THE

American House.

THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay, and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Sidmore, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be coming to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it?—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cough.

Have you a cough? Try Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful attack of a threatened person, whereby it appears to the satisfaction of said clerk, that the defendant Thomas Shepherd is not a resident of the State of Indiana: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this suit, by publication of the same three weeks in succ

Good Counsel.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such character is virtuous fixed principle; or a deep fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and he feels their sacred import, and aims in the tenor of his life, to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character; he knows what is right and is firm in doing it. Such a man has independence of character; he thinks and act for himself, and is not to be made a tool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has a true worth of character; and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, and to the world.

Aim, then, my friends, to attain this character; aim at virtue and moral excellence. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imparts life and strength and beauty, not only to individual character, but to all the institutions and interests in society. It is indeed the dew and rain that nourish the vine and the fig tree by which we are shaded and refreshed.

Hawes.

Thames Tunnel.—This famous and long protracted work, has at last approached completion. By the arrival of the Columbia we learn that previous to her leaving, the directors and several of the subscribers to the Thames Tunnel have used it as a thoroughfare, for the first time. The Wapping end of the passage was to be completed in about three weeks.

The bank of Louisiana has resumed specie payments.

IMPROVEMENT.—An improvement has been made in canal boats, by the introduction of copper air trunks into the hull, which prevent the boats from sinking even when filled with water, and enable them to carry one fourth more than their ordinary load.

A TIGHT FIX.—A fellow named Hankuald, confined in Newport, (R. I.) jail, for robbing the Providence Post Office, made a most unfortunate attempt to break out on Monday night, of last week. He made a hole in the wall large enough, as he thought, to afford him a 'passage way to liberty;' but upon getting about half way through, he found it equally impossible to "go ahead" or go astern. He could neither advance nor retreat a single barley corn; but there he was as firmly imbedded in stone as the an deluvian toad in a Derbyshire mine.

There were discharged from the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, during the present month, thirteen prisoners, by expiration of sentence. Remaining in the prison on the 22d inst., seven hundred and forty-three males, and seventy three females.

MORMONS.—Two hundred and fifty Mormons have lately arrived in St. Louis from England, by way of New Orleans. The are going to Nauvo the city of the Latter Day Saints.

MURDER.—Robert Cunningham, of Jefferson county, Ga. was shot with a rifle by one of his negroes, while sitting in his room reading.—He expired immediately.

THE MOON UNINHABITED.—An old lady who had been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked with emphasis, that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was too incredible to believe; "For," said she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon when there is nothing left of it but a little streak?"

The Snuff-Box Gone.—About one o'clock on Monday, the 20th instant, a small room in the Patent Building adjoining the large National Gallery, was entered by false keys—a glass case forced open—the gold SNUFF-BOX set with diamonds on the lid—a PEARL NECKLACE containing 148 pearls, presented to the President, with two large additional pearls.—and a GOLD SCABBARD were taken therefrom. A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the Commissioner of Patents, for the recovery of the articles and the detection of the thief.

The value of the Snuff-box is $2,500. It is the same which visiters to this City in past times have seen at the Department of State.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMET,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union—8 Large Pages Monthly, (with engravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(La te Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the *New Genesee Farmer* has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office, County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that their perplexity of keeping accounts may be aoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills] commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5 00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . . . 10 00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is rent. Address,

ATEHAM & COLMAN,
Dec. 1, 1841. *Rochester, N. Y.*

BEAVER CLOTH.

A prime article of blue Beaver wool died Beaver, for sale low at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

Of various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

Butter.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and sclett caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business hereafter commenced by them as partners will receive their attention at once.

Fort Wayne Dec. 21 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. C. COMBS

10 Doll's Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the Survivor in Paulding county, Ohio, 28 miles east of Fort Wayne, about the latter end of October, a large dark mare, two white hind fallocks; a white strip on the forehead, and galled on one side of her back. The above reward will be given to any one who will return the mare, or give information where she may be found.

JOSEPH DAILY.

Jan. 1st, 1842. 27

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

COTTON YARN, wadding Batting, wicking and cotton twine, at

E. A CAMPBELL'S.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHAWLS—Saghoni, merino, brocha, Delaine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHEETINGS.

NARIANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PHILO RUMSEY,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ON COLUMBIA STREET,
Two door east of J. B. Dabon, Esq's office,
Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

THE Subscriber will pay one cent per pound for old iron.

R. HOOD.

September 25, '41. 14

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishers, during the coming spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; per 50 cents per. tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE.

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWINEY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, In., Jan. 1, 1842. 29c

DR. LEWIS BEECHER.

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends in Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he does not wish to continue the practice of Physic and Surgery. Those who are indebted to him are invited to call and make a settlement. Cash or country produce at the highest cash prices will be received in payment of debts. Those not settling will be sued without respect to persons.

The call. Fort Wayne, Jan. 1st 1842.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest wet or dry cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided to large a stock as will enable him to fully any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered to this market. Also, the shoriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October.

F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION,

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race, desiring the pale, the sickly, the debilitated, and the old unfortunate only, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, ripped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were supporting upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humanity, the discovery of this medicine, his struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever withered the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1836. Dr. FALL having been surprised at the wonderful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to believe that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more than three years spent in interchanging with the children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it is simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three months, will find themselves entirely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption.

If in, ales, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health of the system. It will entirely relieve the patient from the night coughs, which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. R. & J. BARLOW—*Logan.*
BODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Please call the old leaven that ye may become a new compound" is the language of Holy Writ, it figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the systems but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the discase for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting; and as constantly building up. The nervous of the atmosphere sooner or sooner throw. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Wilshire.*

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in the immense reprints. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whether it be new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of no party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as long as he lives to be a lively, gentle, weighty, light-heavy merry, serious, witty, moonish, darkling, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Satires for Hairers for short-winded folks—Sonnets for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan"

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business in the room and stele of I. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

Joshua H. Waugh.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line. Mending done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Thompson and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bonte as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Pergeaux & Co.'s store, and recently fitted up the Pegan and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS SANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. M. S. WINES. 33c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Essinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

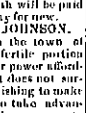
Old furniture repaired and furnished in the best manner at short notice.

E. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-ly.

CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, In., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. The te is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.



In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices,

PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wendt's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 29, 1841 48a

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with is certainly that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Bals of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer confidently, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these funds.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

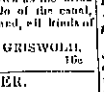
We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developments, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, a nut months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a nefarious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the brick school house, on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, pails, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 10c

HENRY COOPER.

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841. 5tf

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Boys' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tumor Peel, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, C oup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or ulcer fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York.

71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1839. 29-1

New Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received at the new store of E. A. Campbell. The physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock cannot be better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

R. HYKES.

Butchering! Ho!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that they are now engaged in the butchering business, on Calhoun street, next door to Vesando's tavern, where may always be found beef, veal, pork, sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season, and will be thankful to all those who will favor them with their custom.

VANANDA & BEESON.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 1841. 12c

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been lost nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and should not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. D. French, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatics, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Heinel Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the lies news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining elegance and simplicity, with unity and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the development of its intellectual strength. The new series, when once fairly launched, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS

well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy of *purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as we also, if possible, the laudable desires of our country readers, a large portion of our columns will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of man, but of things; no only the fluctuating values of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity, and furnished with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, fascinating, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to give encouragement by prices of remuneration liberality and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and the exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to our assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever sure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Sabe Sayth, Mrs. K. F. Ellet, Mrs. Holland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eme) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. J. Gunn, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Livermore Ball.; Samuel Woodworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Oliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry P. Tuckerman; Edgar Allen Poe; Thomas Dunn English; William P. Pupplin Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac G. Pray; C. P. Morris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Durand; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Charcoal," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Carey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Joseph R. Philips; Charles F. M. Deem; Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, Monday excepted. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

PERSONALLY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive me of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spahn's Hendache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found a very speedy relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has indinged me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every week at the same price, viz: one dollar per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A second edition number of the first volume, complete are still on hand, and for two dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a more full and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures enthusiasted and proposed.

In other respects poins will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars per annum, always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat. Hence the advantages of the Democrat, over that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City on Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 92 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy, and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 17; Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co. is dissolved, having to adjusted on the 19th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorized to settle, and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWIND.

Look Out.

THE taxes for the year 1841 if not paid at my office by the 25th day of December next, will have to be made by distress and sale of property. Attention to this on your part will save penalty and costs, and an after trouble.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of A. C.

Office up stairs, 2 doors west of the New York and Indiana House.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 6, '41. 19tf

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIAN

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842. NUMBER 29.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post aid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents pe line for three weeks—Five cents for each the subsequent insertions, when consisting of ten line or over; but no advertisement inserted for less han $1. Job Work done on the usual terms,

THE MUSE.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

Account of a Visit from St. Nicholas or SantaClaus

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring not even a mouse:
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In the hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads.
And Mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there rose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a mininture sleigh and eight tiny reindeer.
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name,
"Now Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Dunder and Blixen,
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof:
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound,
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys was flung on his back,
nd he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry,
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all his stockings: then turned with a jerk
And laying his fingers aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle,
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight.
'*Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night.*'

If you steal an overcoat to shield you from the blast, the watchman's rattle will soon make you sensible that you have disgraced yourself, and you are a thief. But if you have taken and used ten thousands of money not your own, you are not a thief?—you are only a defaulter.

ANECDOTE.—In a time of much religious excitement, an honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of christians was in the right to heaven. "Vell, den," said he, "ven we ride our weat to Albany, some say dis de best roat, and some say dat is de best; but I don't tink it makes much tifference which roat we take: for wen we get dare, dey nefer ask us which way we come: and it is none of dare business, if our weat be goot."

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY.—A Texas editor, speaking of the tremendous success of his paper, says:—During the past two months three new subscribers have been added to our list, and we have received one gallon of whiskey for inserting of marriage notices.

The last Maumee River Times publishes under the head of "Black List" the names of 53 individuals, with the amount due the editor from each one, which amounts to over $400. This is a pretty fair specimen of the "credit system" among newspaper publishers *Conneaut Gazette.*

Only white-washed.—A negro hod-carrier fell from the top of a high ladder, the other day, into a bed of soft mortar. He immediately arose like venus out of the sea, and rubbing the mortar out of his eyes, exclaimed. "Dah, den! I isn't done fur yit—dat's sartin! Jse only white-washed."

The people and the courts of Pennsylvania, are beginning to think that Bankers are not altogether exempt from the operations of *law.* It will be remembered that some years ago the United States Bank charged the Government damages, on a protested draft, against the Government, we believe. Gen. Jackson, then President, contended that the Bank, according to its character, was not entitled to damage, as it was to convey and perform other agencies, free of charge. The Bank, however, retained the amount of damage claimed, and recently suit was commenced for its recovery, which has been decided in favor of Government—and attachments have been issued against the Banking house and the debts owed by Webster, and Biddle, to the Bank!

We should like to see the Courts of Ohio do the Bankers justice!—Holmes County Farmer.

COUNTING-ROOM ALMANACK, FOR 1842.

BEING, AFTER THE 4TH OF JULY, THE 66TH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUN. Calculated for Saturday. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's Phases.
JAN.							1	7 21	4 39	Last qr. the 3d.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7 18	4 42	New Moon 11th.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7 13	4 47	First qr. 19th.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 7	4 53	Full Moon 26th.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 1	4 59	
	30	31								
FEB.			1	2	3	4	5	6 54	5 6	Last qr. 2d.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 46	5 14	New Moon 10th.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 37	5 23	First qr. 18th.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 28	5 32	Full Moon 24th.
	27	28								
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	6 20	5 40	Last qr. 3d.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 11	5 49	New Moon 12th
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 2	5 58	First quarter 19th.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 53	6 7	Full Moon 26th.
	27	28	29	30	31					
APRIL.						1	2	5 44	6 16	Last qr. 2d.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 35	6 25	New Moon 10th.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 27	6 33	First qr. 18th.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 18	6 42	Full Moon 24th.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 11	6 49	
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 3	6 57	Last qr. 2d.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 56	7 4	New Moon 10th.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 50	7 10	First qr. 17th.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 46	7 14	Full Moon 24th.
	29	30	31							
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	4 42	7 18	Last qr. 1st.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 39	7 21	New Moon 8th.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 37	7 23	First qr. 15th.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 37	7 23	Full Moon 22d.
	26	27	28	29	30					Last quarter 30th.
JULY.						1	2	4 39	7 21	New Moon 8th.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4 42	7 10	First quarter 14th.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 46	7 14	Full Moon 22d.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 51	7 9	Last qr. 30th.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 57	7 3	
	31									
AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 3	6 57	New Moon 6th.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 11	6 49	First qr. 13th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 18	6 42	Full Moon 20th.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 26	6 34	Last qr. 28th.
	28	29	30	31						
SEP.					1	2	3	5 35	6 25	New Moon 4th.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 44	6 16	First qr. 11th.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 52	6 8	Full Moon 19th.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 1	5 57	Last qr. 27th.
	25	26	27	28	29	30				
OCT.							1	6 10	5 50	New Moon 4th.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 19	5 41	First qr. 11th.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 28	5 32	Full Moon 19th.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 36	5 21	Last qr. 26th.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	6 45	5 15	
	30	31								
NOV.			1	2	3	4	5	6 53	5 7	New Moon 2d.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 0	5 0	First qr. 9th.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 7	4 53	Full Moon 17th.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 12	4 48	Last qr. 25th.
	27	28	29	30						
DEC.					1	2	3	7 17	4 43	New Moon 1st.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 20	4 40	First qr. 9th.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 22	4 37	Full Moon 17th.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 23	4 38	Last qr. 29th.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 21	4 39	New Moon 31st.

Eclipses for 1842.

☞There will be five Eclipses this year: The first of the Sun, Jan. 11th; the second of the Moon, Jan. 26th; the third of the Sun, July 8th; the fourth of the Moon, July 22d; and the fifth of the Sun, Dec. 31st.

Arrival and departure of the Mails at Fort Wayne.

MAUMEE, OHIO.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays at 6 A. M.

LOGANSPORT, IA.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays, 6 A. M.

PIQUA, OHIO.

ARRIVES—Mondays and Thursdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

WINCHESTER, IA.

ARRIVES—Mondays and Thursdays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

ELKHART, IA.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays and Sundays, 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays and Sundays, 6 A. M.

BRANCH, MICHIGAN.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays at 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays, 6 A. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, OHIO.

ARRIVES—Saturdays 6 P. M. DEPARTS—Thursdays, 6 A. M.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

ARRIVES—Wednesdays, 7 P. M. DEPARTS—Sundays, 5 A. M.

Times of holding Court in the 12th Judicial Circuit,

J. W. BORDEN, *President Judge.*—W. H. COOMBS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

ALLEN COUNTY, Spring Term, Feb. 21st. Fall Term Aug. 22d.

ADAMS,	March 7th. Sep. 5th.	NOBLE,	April 4th. Oct. 3d.
WELLS,	" 14th. " 12th.	LAGRANGE,	April 11th, Oct. 10th.
HUNTINGTON,	March 21st. Sep. 19th	STEUBEN,	April 25th, Oct. 24th.
WHITLEY,	" 28th, " 26th	DE KALB,	May 2d, Oct. 31st.

*** The Court may sit twelve days at each Term in Allen and Lagrange Counties, in the other counties six days.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SIT ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER.

PROBATE COURT SITS ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER

FORT WAYNE CITY OFFICERS—JOSEPH MORGAN, MAYOR.—COM COUNCIL, 1st WARD, W. L. MOON—2d. C. G. FRENCH—3d. H. SHARP, 4th. H. T. DEWEY—5th. A. S. JOHNS—6th P. RUMSEY.—B. B. STEVENS, HIGH CONSTABLE—F. P. RANDALL, RECORDER.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

ANOTHER DEFAUTTER.—A Mr. Sanford Cobb, who held the office of Chamberlain of the city of Albany N. Y., has been removed by the Common Council of that city, in consequence of being a defaulter in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. A first rate city treasurer he has been, and being a COBB, there will be some difficulty in making him shell out.

The Penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives

Years ago, General Jackson saw the villainies practiced by the United States Bank, and opposed it. He was then denounced by the Bank officers and the whig party in unmeasured terms. In 1835, in an oration delivered at Princeton, Nicholas Biddle, the then President of the Bank, speaking of Jackson and his leading supporters said:

"The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see laws reestablished. These banditti will be scourged back to their caverns. The penitentiary will claim its fugitives, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them."

Well, Nicholas Biddle is now at the bar of the court in Philadelphia, to answer to a presentment by the Grand Jury thereof, for swindling, in the management of that Bank; and is in a fair way to go to the penitentiary ultimately; though it is believed the present presentment will be squashed for informality yet he will be re-indicted, tried, and if the money of which he has robbed the widow and orphan, does not shield him or bribe an acquital, he will be sentenced home among the "convicts of the penitentiary" as one of its "fugitives." It looks now as if the penitentiary was about to reclaim some of its fugitives indeed!—*Jeffersonian*

THE DICTATOR DETHRONED.—The federalists in Congress have resolved to displace Clay from his self constituted leadership, and give that position to some one of the most unscrupulous *Pipes* in the House.

The fact was too apparent during the extra session that the dictatorial course of Clay and the bold impudence with which he attempted to force his obnoxious schemes thro' have displeased and disgusted his own party. and they are now determined to deprive him of an opportunity to play off the same bullying system during the present session.—They have now resolved to make the aspiring Harry follow the lead of some of those who had to bend to his dictation during the extra session, and they hope that by curbing his rash folly their schemes of legislating a way the rights of the people may succeed.—*American Manufacturer.*

PENNSYLVANIA INTEREST.—It seems to be conceded that Pennsylvania will pay the February interest on her state debt, and it is highly probable that some effort will be made during the coming session of the Legislature either in the way of additional taxation, or by selling of leasing portions of the public work to brighten the prospect of the future.—*Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter.*

We have seen a letter from one of the political convicts at New South Wales, dated in May last. The only public matters mentioned are that the continued and increasing clemency of the Government toward them has induced a belief that the term of their captivity is drawing to a close. The American prisoners at Hobart Town are expected to receive their liberty in February—that is the liberty of doing as they please in the colony. They will shortly after be permitted to return home. The letter is written in a strain of cheerfulness and hope, and with an evident expectation on the part of the writer, that the convicts will shortly be enabled again to return to their homes and families.—*Montreal Messenger.*

WESTERN FINANCIERING.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains the following account of the way in which the accounts of the State Bonds in Illinois have been kept. Query have not Milton Stapp & Co of Indiana "followed in the footsteps?"

Inexcusable carelessness in Illinois.—The editor of the Alton Telegraph and Review, writing from Springfield, Illinois, says, that on inquiry at the Auditor's office, he was informed that no official record whatever had been kept of the amount of bonds issued, the purposes for which issued nor of their numbers; and that the only means of obtaining the information desired was by examining the reports which, from time to time, have been made to the Legislature.

"WHEN IGNORANCE IS BLISS, 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE."

A POETICAL CORRESPONDENT.—A letter passed through our Post Office a few days since, with the following direction—

"To Potts Town, P.O. I am bound, Uncle S m;
Let me ride in your mail bag, I'll go as I am.
When you are there, don't let me lay in the P O.
Cupboard,
But hand me straightway to Robert E. Robert.
One cent you shall have, for all this trouble,
As that is the price for one not double."

INFORMATION.—"Pa, what am a board?" "A board, my beloved infant, is a long, wide, thin piece of wood, sawed from a log." "O, yes, I know—well, am not alderman sawed out of logs?" "Why—hem!—no child, they grow up like I do." "Pooh! fudge! pa; here's "*board* of aldermen" in the paper, and I guess they is made of *logs*, cause the paper knows." "Shut up, you long tongued little brat, you."

A GOOD LAW.—The state of Louisiana guards the right of woman with kind and parental care. The husband cannot alienate the property, even by the consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate property of the wife as the land and negroes. She can even make the husband her debtor, and sue him in a court of law. Dashing fellows used to go and marry the beautiful creoles of the territory, and spend their property within a short period, leaving them to penury. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of this law was found necessary by the prudent and kind French creoles of that hospitable region.—No matter what led to it, the example is worthy of all praise.

EXCERPTS.—The worst kind of men are those who do not care when men see them do wrong.

From the Madisonian.

ANCIENT OPINIONS ON BANKING.

Amid the conflicts of opinions concerning the necessity and utility of banking corporations, some pleasure and instruction will probably be derived from reverting to the opinions held by many of the fathers of the Constitution. Notwithstanding the talents and learning that have of late years volunteered in the discussion of that intricate question, we still think that we may obtain some knowledge from their expanded wisdom and forcible expression. They had not the same extent of opportunity of learning from experience the effects of Discounting banks on the community, but yet, in less than a dozen lines we find condensed the most comprehensive views on the subject. These objections to banks of discount may be found in the report of Hamilton, the whole of which is an attempt to reply to them. They are as follows:

1. Banks serve to promote usury.
2. They tend to prevent other kinds of lending.
3. They furnish temptations to overtrading.
4. They afford aid to ignorant adventurers who disturb the natural and beneficial course of trade.
5. "They give to bankrupt and fraudulent traders a fictitious credit, which enables them to maintain false appearances, and to extend their importations."
6. "They have a tendency to banish gold and silver."

Such were the arguments employed when the first Bank of the United States was proposed. The ingenuity of Hamilton furnished specious replies to them, and influences, combined with other causes, which we omit at present mentioning, obtained its charter. But our *experience* proves that the reasoning of Hamilton, however plausible, wanted solidity. The wisdom of our forefathers foresaw all the evils which a large moneyed corporation must necessarily engender. It were well for their descendants, who have *experienced* the disasters it produces, if they pertinaciously opposed its resuscitation.

The arguments we have quoted above, enforce the inexpedency only of a national incorporated bank. But, in Congress, the question of its constitutionality was ably argued; and that the establishment of such an institution was directly contrary to the intent of the Constitution, was unanswerably demonstrated. The proposition had been made in the Convention to confer on Congress the powers of incorporation, and had been decidedly negatived. No latitude of construction can indirectly give a meaning to any instrument of writing, when we have unequivocally determined that nothing having such a signification should *positively* directly appear in it.

While we are in the vein of reminiscence, we cannot forbear appending to the preceding paragraphs, the following resolution passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1811.

"The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from Congress a renewal of the charter incorporating the Bank of the United States."

"This Assembly deeply impressed with the conviction that the original grant of the charter was unconstitutional—that Congress have no power whatever to renew it—and that the exercise of such a power would be not only unconstitutional, but a dangerous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the State."

"Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Senators of the State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives most earnestly requested in the execution of their duty as faithful Representatives of the country, to use their best efforts in opposing by every means in their power, the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States."

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Speaker of the Senate.
JAMES BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
January 22, 1814—Agreed to.
"Test,
S. PLEASANTS, Jr.
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

In addition to the previous quotation, we will give for the present but one more authority respecting the unconstitutionality of an incorporated National Bank. We leave all these authorities to speak for themselves—deeming comment unnecessary. The following passage is an extract asserting the unconstitutionality of a bank—the portion of the report which we omit discussing merely the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank, and is adverse to the petition on this ground also.

"Communicated to the Senate on the 2d of March, 1811.

"Mr. Clay, from the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of Congress might be passed to continue the corporate powers of the Bank for a further period, to enable it to settle such of its concerns as may be depending on the 3d of March, 1811, respectfully offer for consideration the following report:

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents. That holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do,) that the constitution did not authorise Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the constitution."

Resumption in Louisiana.—The Legislature of Louisiana has assembled, and the Governor, in his message, takes the strongest grounds *for the immediate resumption of specie payments.*—This is an important sign in the south-west, which the whole country will hail with pleasure. The Citizens' Bank has already resumed

[Gov. Roman, of Louisiana, is a strong whig; but resumption is now so generally demanded throughout the country, that it begins to find favour with the Whig leaders. We should not be surprised to find them claiming it as a whig measure, and blaming the rascally loco focos for the suspension.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This report fills seven or eight of the broad colums of the Intelligencer. The substance of the document has been ably condensed, however, by the Philadelphia Inquirer. The report says that the Navy of the United States is composed of—

Eleven ships of the line; of which one is rated for 120 guns, and ten for 74 guns.

Fifteen frigates of the first class, of which one is rated for 54 guns, and 14 for 44 guns.

Two frigates of the second class, of 36 guns each.

Eighteen sloops of war, of which eleven are rated for 20 guns, two for 18 guns, and five for 16 guns.

Two brigs and four schooners, rated for 10 guns each.

Four steamers; Besides

Three store ships, three vessels used as receiving vessels, and five small schooners.

The Secretary then gives the disposition of this force at the date of the last annual report from the navy department, and speaks in commendatory terms of our naval commanders and officers gen rally.

The Secretary states that "the exploring squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, consists of the sloop of war Vincennes, commanded by that officer; the Peacock, Lieutenant Hudson; the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Ringgold; and the schooner Flying Fish, as a tender to the squadron.

"Intelligence down to the 6th of April, 1841, has been communicated in previous reports from this department. At that time the squadron was in New Zealand. In further prosecution of his cruise Lieutenant Wilkes visited the Fejee Islands, and succeeded in establishing useful regulations of trade and intercourse with some of the principal chiefs."

The Secretary recommends an increase of the vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade on the Coast of Africa—the revision of the laws and regulations of the service—the reorganization of the Navy Department by increasing the number of clerks and in other ways, and the rapid increase of the Navy as fast as its means will admit.

To protect the interests of the Pacific whalers and to fully explore the Gulf of California, the Secretary recommends, that the naval force on that station be augmented to double its present strength. He also recommends the establishment on the Pacific Coast of a post to which our vessels may repair for supplies, &c. as also a naval depot at the Sandwich Islands.

The report then states the several points where the navy is at present stationed. The steamships Missouri and Mississippi, built under the act of 3d of March, 1839, the former at New York, and the latter at Philadelphia, are nearly ready for service, and will form a part of the home squadron.

Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of *medium size*, under the act of 3d of March, 1841, one at New York, one at Philadelphia, and one at Norfolk. In addition to these, Captain R. F. Stockton is superintending the construction, at Philadelphia, of a steamer of 600 tons, to be propelled by Ericsson's propeller; and Lieut. W. W. Hunter is engaged in like manner at Norfolk with one of 300 tons to be propelled by submerged water wheels invented by himself. Very valuable results are anticipated from these experiments.

Orders have been given to build a first-class sloop and three small vessels of war, and to finish the frigates Cumberland, Savannah, Raritan, and St. Lawrence.

The amount of the navy hospital fund is stated at $217,907 53, and is gradually increasing. The Secretary desires to have these surplus invested as they accrue in some interest bearing fund. The condition of the other funds is also stated.

The operation of the apprentice system continues to be highly encouraging, and an extension of the plan is contemplated. The present number of apprentices is about 1000

The report says that great difficulty is experienced in the enlistment of seamen. Experiments in gunnery and projectiles have been made, and our vessels will be supplied, in a short time, with arms of the various descriptions used in the service, including Paixhan guns. Measures have also been taken to build a steamer on Lake Erie.

The Secretary complains in the inefficiency of the measures taken to preserve live oak and cedar timber, and of depredations in taking timber from the public lands without authority. He thinks that the agencies now authorised will not answer the purpose and recommends that a small military force be stationed for the protection of the timber.

"That reform is necessary," says the report, "in every part of our naval establishment, is on all hands admitted."

"The first step," it continues, "ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws for the government and regulation of the naval service." "A mixed commission embracing the civil as well as the military departments of service, would, it is believed, be best qualified to adapt to every part of the service, the proper law and rules for the government and regulation of it. Such a commission might, with the aid of the rules now submitted, easily report to Congress in time for its action during the present session."

A reorganization of the Navy Department is deemed indispensable by the Secretary, and refers Congress to an elaborate report upon the subject heretofore made by Mr. Paulding, and will suggest such amendments as he may deem expedient. The early attention of Congress is invoked to the subject.

The Secretary believes it to be the settled policy of the government to increase the navy as rapidly as means will permit: and gives his views upon this subject at large. He suggests that it would be impolitic to engage extensively in the construction of steam ships of war of the largest class at this time; and thinks it preferable to imitate the example of England by giving aid to the private enterprise of our citizens in constructing packet ships, to ply between this country and foreign ports. He recommends that an iron steam ship of medium size be built, to test the utility of vessels built of that material. He discourages an increase in the number of our line of battle ships, and prefers an addition to our frigates of the largest class. He urges the propriety of establishing higher grades in the navy, as recommended by former Secretaries and assigns his reasons for desiring this change.

A large increase in the Marine Corps is recommended, as also an amendment of the laws and regulations for the government of that corps; for which purpose a new code has already been prepared by a board of officers.

The Secretary recommends the establishing of Naval Schools, the use of steam vessels rendering necessary a different order of scientific knowledge from that which has heretofore been required. He advises in connexion with this subject, that a certain rank or position be assigned to professors of mathematics, and that permanent provision be made for them.

The estimates for the ensuing year are much larger than they have heretofore been, as a considerable increase in the navy is proposed, and it is contemplated to keep the officers in active employment

The Secretary calls attention to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and suggests various improvements to promote convenience and security. A small appropriation is asked to enclose the grounds attached to the navy hospital at Norfolk—and also to provide a suitable depot for the charts and nautical instruments belonging to the navy. It is likewise stated that additional marine barracks are required.

The Secretary closes his elaborate and able report, by expressing the determination to practice a prudent economy in all things—but he condemns the saving that would expose the country, in a defenceless condition, to hostile attacks. 'The spirit which pauses," says he, 'to calculate the cost of measures necessary for the support of the honor and glory of our country, will never it is hoped, display itself in this department. We hope that such a spirit will never be exhibited by any department of our government.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Intelligencer contains the Report of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. It is quite brief, filling only two columns of that paper.

The financial condition of the Department is not as prosperous as the demands upon it require. The fluctuations of business, the increased facilities for the transmission of letters by private conveyance, the great extension and abuse of the franking privilege, the recent establishment of private expresses upon the mail roads, and the frauds practised upon the Department are mentioned as the embarrassments under which it labors.—Its financial condition is thus stated:

"The total gross revenue of the Post Office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1840, and terminating on the 30th June, 1841, was $4,379,217 78; the total expenditures exceeded the revenue by the sum of $87,920 61. A statement of the expenditures, more to detail will in due time, as required by law, be reported to Congress.

"The precise income and expenditure of the General Post Office cannot be known in any year, until the close of the fiscal year, and the settlements of all accounts have been completed. Consequently, any statement of expenditure and income, for the present year, is liable to the fluctuations and changes always incident to the peculiar character of the service.

"The expenditures and income of the department for the current year may, upon estimate, be stated in round numbers as follows:

Total amount of revenue derived from postages, fines, and all other resources,		$4,380,000
Expense of mail transportation,	$3,145,000	
Commission to postmasters if the rates of per centage remain unchanged,	1,015,000	
Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	20,000	
Incidental expenses including blanks, stationary, printing, &c.	310,000	
		4,490,000
Total estimated income,		4,380,000
Total deficiency,		$110,000

The Postmaster states that he has essayed the most rigid economy in the administration of the service, and yet he is satisfied the expenditure cannot be reduced within the income. Under the circumstances, he has thought it necessary to readjust the commissions allowed to Deputy Postmasters, by which about $100,000 will be added to the revenue of the Department. Should Congress not approve of this step, it can be prevented by reducing the amount of mail service before it goes into effect. Rigid inquiries have been instituted, not only into the capacity of the Deputy Postmasters, but also into the solvency of their securities.

Mr. Wickliffe does not recommend a reduction of postage on letters, but a modification of its rates, so that it shall conform to the smaller United States coin, and a revision of the laws regulating newspaper postage He especially urges attention to the mammoth periodicals, which increase the weight of the mails and the expenses of transportation, without adding to the revenue.

He invites the legislation of Congress to regulate the establishment of private expresses. The exclusive right to post roads for post purposes he thinks should be held by the Government.

The United States Mail was transported on railroads and steamboats 3,946,450 miles at the cost of $585,843; on horse and in sulkeys, 12,088,862 miles at a cost of $781,807 in stages and coaches 18,961,213 miles at the cost of $1,791,635—making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 35,996,525 miles, at the rate of cost of $3,159,375.

The Post Master has invited a meeting of the Presidents of the different Rail Road Companies, in Washington City, to attempt some lasting arrangement with them for the transmission of the mail on rail roads. The exorbitant charges on some of these roads has long been a subject of just complaint.—He proposes that Congress advance a sum in gross to such companies as agree to the proposal, and thus secure the right of transporting the mail on such roads. The interest on the sum advanced he thinks will not exceed the amount now paid to the companies. The present he considers a favorable time for the adoption of such an arrangement, as many of the companies are laboring under great embarrassments owing to the depression of their stock, and the derangement of monetary affairs generally.

Embarrassments in the free transit of the mail over the Cumberland road in Virginia have been experienced, incident to a right assumed by the State to impose a tax on each coach transporting the mail.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

VALEDICTORY.

A short story is soon told. Our duty as editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, ceased with the last number, having sold our entire interest to Thomas Tigar, Esq. former editor and proprietor, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Other business, better suited, probably, to our *capacity* has required too large a share of our attention, to bestow that time and care requisite to the management of a public journal.

Concious of our infirmity when we took charge of the Sentinel, we made but few promises. How far we have succeeded in fulfilling those we did make, or meeting the expectations of the public we have no means of knowing, except our increased circulation and patronage is regarded as a mark of approval.

Our political course, we gave our readers to understand in the outset, would be strictly democratic;and we have never shrunk from duty or responsibility, nor faultered in the hour of gloom; but on the contrary have endeavored by all fair and honorable means to advance the democratic cause, believing as we most sincerely do, that the success of those principles are identified with the prosperity of the country; and that to no individual in our government is the democratic party more deeply indebted for a firm and unflinching adherence to the ancient landmarks established by Thos. Jefferson, than to our late distinguished Chief Magistrate Martin Van Buren.

Entertaining as we ever have, these sentiments, if at times we have said hard things of our opponents it has been through zeal for the advancement of the "good cause," not from "*malice aforethought;*" for we recognise among them, many warm personal friends, and as a party, however much we deprecate a triumph of their principles, regarding them as we do adverse to the true interests of the country, we owe it to truth and justice to say that their conduct towards us, since the management of this paper devolved upon us, with a few *unimportant exceptions*, entitles them to our personal regard.

While we have compromised no principle identified with the party to which we profess to belong, it is a source of much satisfaction for us to be able to say, that we have never lost a subscriber from among our political opponents in consequence of offensive remarks; but our list has been constantly increasing, among the Whigs as well as Democrats, until we have now as good a list as can be desired, extending to all the counties composing this Judicial Circuit, and several other adjoining counties.

Believing as we ever have, that the success of no cause can be advanced by low vulgar slang, which too frequently is resorted to by both parties, we have aimed to avoid it, and endeavored to couch our own views at least in language which however harsh and unstudied, would not tend to wound the feelings of our "*separated brethren*" in politics. It is argument, not slang —or as some would say, "soft blows that kill the devil"—not insinuating that the Whigs are the d—l, or that *we* might be better qualified to administer *soft* blows than hard ones.

Upon our success in a pecuniary point of view it is unnecessary to dwell. Suffice it to say, that we are *minus*, as we might have expected, had we not laboured under the same difficulty *probably*, that a certain wag did, who *voluntarily* got into a row, and was badly beaten. Upon the anxious inquiry of his friends, whether his *brains* were not knocked out, he quickly replied, no, if he had had any he would not have been caught there. But we are not willing to admit that our case is quite that bad, and if those indebted, amounting in all to considerably upwards of two thousand dollars, in the short space of 18 months, will hand us the change, we shall get out of the scrape with a whole hide and a few shillings over, and will write them a receipt in our best style, "all square and no grumbling."

We cannot close without remarking, that probably but few persons reflect upon the importance of prompt pay to the printer. Two dollars in advance is "dog cheap" for a newspaper—it is a mere trifle. Why it is so much neglected we could never imagine, and if subscribers were fully aware of a printer's necessities we are confident this oversight would be speedily corrected. Three dollars at the end of the year is a poor compensation for neglect of advance payment, all things considered As upon prompt pay depends the success of all newspapers, we indulge the hope that our successor will be well sustained.—In his ability to publish a valuable political and family paper we have the fullest confidence, and to the readers of the Sentinel, when he was formerly editor, no eulogy of ours is needed in his behalf.

With our editorial brethren we part with reluctance. The perusal of our exchauge papers has given us many pleasant hours, and from which we have frequently extracted to enrich our own columns many valuable articles of political and moral instruction. As this is probably the last time we shall salute them from the tripod, we, with high regard, extend to them, and all other readers of the Sentinel, the parting H.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

To the Patrons of the Sentinel.—From the above address of Mr. Nelson it will be seen that this establishment has passed again into the hands of the undersigned, and will hereafter be conducted by him.

We do not, on this occasion, deem it necessary to follow the general custom, by inflicting on our readers a long and tedious *Inaugural*, abounding with lofty professions of patriotic devotion to country or party, and lavish in promises, which are, in most instances, but poorly redeemed.

To our old friends, it may be enough to say, that our political feelings have undergone no change since we parted from them. The experience of the past few years, has, in fact, only served to strengthen our convictions of the justice of the cause we advocated.

To the newer subscribers to the Sentinel we will remark that it is our intention, as nearly as may be, as far at least as politics are concerned, to "follow in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessor"—as a certain other Democratic gentleman once said on a somewhat similar occasion. Fully convinced that the happiness and prosperity of our country will be best promoted by an adherence to the general principles advocated by the Great Democratic Party, we shall cordially contribute our feeble aid to the advancement of such men to stations of power and trust as we believe will most effectually carry out the measures contended for by that party.

We do not wish it to be thought from these remarks that the Sentinel is hereafter to be exclusively a party paper. It will be our aim to render it emphatically a *news*-paper—a paper that will keep its readers acquainted with the news of the day, and the progress of public affairs.—For the especial gratification of the fairer and better portion of our readers, we shall occasionally enrich our columns with Poetry, Tales, and other Miscellaneous Articles, suited to their taste—including, of course, as extensive a list of Marriages as they will furnish us the copy for. We will endeavor to issue such a paper as may be acceptable to all classes—reserving, however, to ourselves the right to speak fully and freely of public men and measures whenever we think an opinion called for.

Past and painful experience having taught us the folly of attempting to publish a paper under the ruinous system of credit formerly in vogue, we have resolved to adopt the cash principle. We do not wish to enlarge on this topic—our readers, we have no doubt, think they have 'full many a time and oft' had it amply explained to them. We will, therefore, drop the subject, with a request that our readers will remember the judicious remarks of Mr. Nelson, above, on the subject of advance payments, which are, of course, more essential to us now, in the commencement of our undertaking, than at any other time.

Those subscribers who have paid Mr. Nelson in advance will have the amount credited in our books, and all contracts made by him, in relation to the Sentinel will be strictly performed by us.

THOS. TIGAR.

We learn from the Michigan City Gazette, that the directors of the Branch Bank in that place, have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic for them to continue the business of banking. The Gazette states that this course has been forced on them by the "extraordinary Legislation" at Indianapolis; alluding to the expected passage of the two years stay law, and the probability of the bank being compelled to pay specie. The Gazette evidently does not believe that "Guro about is fair play." The bank has for some years had the privilege of suspending its payments, and compelling its debtors to pay up; now it is proposed to reverse the practice, and compel the Bank to pay up and allow individuals to "suspend." We do not see any thing either very "extraordinary" or unjust in such "legislation."

Resumption in the West.—The directors of the State Bank of Illinois have published a notice that they will be prepared to join with Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, in the resumption of specie payments on the first of August next. The State Bank of Indiana professes to be desirous of resuming on the day named, and may perhaps be compelled by the Legislature to commence at even an earlier period, and the Ohio banks will doubtless have to resume at an early day, or forfeit their charters; so we do not see what is to prevent a speedy resumption in these three states, unless they wait the action of Kentucky; This latter is to decided a C ty whig state, that we deem the prospect there a little uncertain.

REPORT ON THE FISCAL AGENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress an elaborate report on the Fiscal Agent. I certainly gives many good and plausible reasons in favour of the scheme therein recommended. Its great length prevents our publishing it at present. The Secretary describes his plan as occupying a middle ground between the Sub Treasury on the one hand and a National Bank on the other—performing the good designed by both, and avoiding the objections urged against either; and as neither is practicable, nor perhaps expedient at the time, he hopes it will be received in a spirit of compromise and conciliation by both parties. The scheme has three principal objects in view:

"1st. The safe keeping of the public moneys

"2d. The furnishing, as well for safe and convenient payments to the Treasury as for the use of the country, a paper circulation always equivalent to gold and silver, and of universal credit.

"3d. A provision for supplying, to some extent, the means of a cheap and safe exchange in the commerce between the several states."

The Secretary confidently believes that his plan contains all that is practicable and useful for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and adds, that if rent re trust may not be reposed in an institution thus guarded, it can only be because human beings can never be the objects of absolute confidence, nor human skill always adequate to the accomplishment of its objects."

The purse will also be effectually severed from the sword, as neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury can touch a dollar of the public funds, nor change its place of custody: these funds will be placed entirely beyond his control until Congress shall appropriate them to their destined uses.

In addition to this, it will afford a sound paper currency, in which government dues may be paid, and the operations of commerce carried on—which will every where be received with confidence, and be every where equivalent to specie. By bringing all banks with which it has dealings to an immediate settlement and punctual performance of their obligations, it will restrain excessive issues. This amount of good currency being put in circulation would have a tendency to improve the character of the currency by driving irredeemable and bad paper from use, and compelling such institutions as were able, to raise the value of their issues by an early and permanent resumption.

These are a few of the arguments put forth by the Secretary in support of his measure, and we must confess that he makes out a pretty strong case. The concluding paragraph of his report we publish entire. It shows his confidence in the wisdom of the plan proposed, as well to restore confidence among capitalists as to assuage the angry party feelings which this vexed currency question has so long kept alive.

"If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business necessities of the American people must lead them ardently to desire, by which existing elements of discord shall be withdrawn from national politics, and the country be suffered to enjoy tranquility in things nearly affecting men's labor and daily bread, it is confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration."

The Fiscal Scheme.—Notwithstanding the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury in the wisdom of his plan for a fiscal agent, there appears to be little or no prospect for its passage. All parties in Congress agree in denouncing it, and thus far no one has advocated it, except Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives; and even they require such amendments to it, before they can support it, as will entirely change the vital principles of the measure. Mr. Mangum denounced the measure as being a thousand times worse than the Sub Treasury, and one that would do nothing but enable the President to ride roughshod over the country. He did not think it necessary to dissect the plan, as no one advocated it. When he sat down no one replied to him, and the Senate proceeded to executive business. Mr. Clay, we believe, has not yet openly declared himself on this question, but is understood to agree to a settlement with Mr. Mangum.

We feel disappointed in the fate of this measure. We had hoped that some compromise could have been made—some measure adopted, based on the plan furnished by the Secretary, which would be acceptable to all, and beneficial to the country. If this currency question be not settled before the next Presidential election, and the issue be then made—Bank or no Bank—the Whigs may assure themselves of an overwhelming defeat. The defeat of the Democrats at the last election won't be a circumstance to what the Bank ties will endure.

The Creole Case.—The proceedings of the British authorities at Nassau, N. P. in liberating the passengers of the Creole (an account of which will be found in another column) has given rise to some angry remarks in Congress. Mr. Calhoun and other southern members insist that the English government ought to be compelled to compensate the owners of the negroes. This demand if persisted in, would only tend still further to embarrass the affairs of the two countries, which are a pretty considerable *snarl* already. It appears to us that this case is precisely parallel to the Amistad case, which was decided in the U. S. Supreme Court a few months ago in favor of the negroes. In this view we are supported by several of the leading New York papers.

Albany and Boston Rail Road.—The chain of rail roads between Albany and Boston is now completed, and cars are running regularly between the two cities. The common councils of Albany and Boston have exchanged visits, and great rejoicings and celebrations have taken place at various points along the route. The distance is 201 miles, which has been performed in 9½ hours. When the different rail roads between Albany and Buffalo shall be completed, Boston will be within one day's travel of the great western Lakes!

Retrenchment and Reform.—There is not at this time a single dollar in the Treasury of the United States! Drafts for the payment of the salaries of the Supreme Judges and members of Congress, have been protested! The deficiency already exceeds $600 600; which added to the millions of National Debt incurred since the retrenchment party came into power, makes a very snug little amount to be squandered away in one short year, in works of retrenchment and reform.

Legislature.—We have been unable this week to bestow much attention on the proceedings in Indianapolis. We believe, however, that nothing has been done particularly interesting to our readers in this section, except what is mentioned by our Indianapolis correspondent. The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt has passed. It was the last act of the Legislature on the last day of the year—a very good wind-up to the year's work.

The appraisement law has passed—providing that no property shall be sold under execution for less than two-thirds its appraised value. No stay law is expected to pass this session.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the election, by the citizens, of a Prosecuting Attorney, in each county—to hold his office for two years. There seems some probability that it may pass.

The Texian expedition to Santa Fe has been captured by the Mexicans, or rather surrendered to them, when within a few miles of Santa Fe, without firing a gun.—They were promised protection, if they would lay down their arms and return home; but no sooner had they surrendered, than they were pillaged of every thing they possessed, and marched off prisoners to Mexico —about 2000 miles distant. Many of them were barefoot, and nearly naked.

The Tennessee Legislature have at length adjourned without electing *U. S.* Senator.

Bankrupt Bank.—The Lebanon Miami Bank has blown up. It is stated that a vast amount of their bills are in circulation.—Look out for them.

Another Loss.—It is said that the firm of brokers, Stebbins & McAlister, who recently failed in New York, had in their possession a number of bonds, entrusted with them by Gov. Noble. How many, is uncertain: probably $20,000; possibly $70,000. Let it be much or little, we suppose it will be a "dead suck-in." Hurra for Whiggery, and the glorious Credit System! How old *Cloutie* must grin!—*Daily State Sentinel.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.

DEAR SIR.—

We this day passed the appraisement law—all it now needs is the Governor's signature to make it the law of the land. The House bill, "to abolish imprisonment for debt" is now in the Senate and will undoubtedly pass and become a law. Some law I think will pass subjecting choses in action and equitable liens to execution. Some of us were for making it a part of the same law, but were voted out of it. But we have the *promise* of such a bill as we want from the judiciary committee, in good time. A select committee has been raised in the House and directed to report a bill for the utter disorganization of the Board of Internal Improvement, and to do away with the office of Fund Commissioner. The House a week or two ago repealed the State Board of equalization, and sent the bill to the Senate for concurrence, since which time we have received from that body several offers for a different Board, all of which we reject. The Senate however, has not acted on the House bill of repeal. So far the old Board stands.

The House has determined, if the Senate will concur, to take from the Banks all the funds placed in them by the laws of last winter. You know two laws were passed placing different funds with the Banks, one approved Feb. 6th, 1841, and one approved Feb. 15th 1841, both of which Allen County is believed to have concurred in. The House determined to day by a vote of 47 to 45, that all but the sixth Section of the act approved Feb. 6th should be repealed. The one approved Feb. 15th was repealed as far as the action of the House could go, several days since. We may in some sense be called "*the repealers.*" I dont believe any more relief laws will be passed this winter. And as for making more canals, you would gain more attention to the subject among the Miamies, unless you present funds with the proposition. But little is said about repudiation and less about paying our state debt.

A Bill incorporating the Muncietown and Fort Wayne Rail Road Company passed the House a week ago and will no doubt meet the concurrence of the Senate. It would be unsafe to *guess* what will be the general result of this year's legislation but I trust it will redound to the interest if not to the glory of Indiana. I suppose we shall be obliged to be satisfied with common comforts of life hereafter. The splendors we must leave for our posterity. We have had our day of glorification, and they must have what your *Teller* would call their splendiferous day.—The most animated debate of the session, so far, came off yesterday, on a bill giving to runaway negroes the right to a trial by jury. One scented abolition in the bill, another thought it but just to elevate the negro to a level with the white. If your horse is stolen, and sold, when you claim your property the possessor has a right to try your claim to the property in the horse by a jury. A negro's liberty is worth as much to him as your horse is to you. But if you give the negro this right now, to-morrow you will be required to take him as an associate, and then very soon we shall have him here, entuled to the privilege of a dressing *mistah speakah.* The bill was laid on the table.

Yours &c. W.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

"*The Plan of Finance.*"

The general discussion of the plan of Finance alluded to in the President's Message, and presented in a report and bill by the Secretary of the Treasury, was commenced in the Senate to day Great interest was manifested in the debate. The result is, so far, that the leading democratic Senators, Mr Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton, have declared themselves unequivocally in opposition to the plan as presented, and have shown no disposition to take it with modification, or, in fact, to take any thing short of the Sub-Treasury.

As to the Whigs, the indications are less decisive; but it appears that Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives are prepared to alter the President's plan in such a way that they can support it—to strip it of the appearance of a Government bank—to render its officers independent of the President;—and to strike out the principle of exchanges. But others of the Whig party may not be willing to take the measure in this form, if in any.

The debate was opened by Mr. Preston, who moved that the Senate now take up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He felt it to be the solemn duty of Congress to devote their most serious consideration to this subject at the present session. At the last session, we had failed to establish any system of finance, and the embarrassments, both of the Government and of the People, now warned us of the necessity of doing something. He did not despair of seeing the question settled in a manner that would give general satisfaction.

This was not a proper time to discuss the plan offered; but it was a novel and unprecedented plan, would lead to important consequences, and demanded deliberate consideration. It was, in some sort, of the compose its order, being made up of various principles heretofore used in other systems.

Some portion of the plan had, he confessed, staggered his judgment a great deal.—He had acted on the general principle that the financial operations of the country and its paper currency should not undertake to control the subject, but should afford some incidental aid to the object in view. He hoped all party considerations would be given up on the altar of the public good, and that some system of a safe and permanent character would be devised, and adopted. The Report being taken up,

Mr. Tallmadge felt it his duty, he said to move such a disposition of this Report as would lead to some action, on the part of the Senate.

In making this motion, he could not be suspected, by either side, of a desire to put himself forward on a subject which others were so much better able to manage than himself. This course here would forbid such a suspicion; but he felt anxious that some thing should be done—that a fair and candid consideration should be given to the subject. He therefore moved that the Report be referred to a Select Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Buchanan said that I am in favor of this plan, and as a member of the great party to which I belong, it is my duty to state my position on this question. I have the greatest desire to support President Tyler. I feel, in common with many others, a deep sense of gratitude to him for arresting the two National Bank abortions, at the late session. But, when it is proposed to issue government currency, and to bury the public funds by putting them into the hands of speculators and brokers, I must object.

The industry of our people will soon elevate the country to its former prosperity, if left to itself; but as long as they look to Congress for relief they must be paralized. No relief can come from legislation, I have looked at this plan in every way—and I can see in it nothing but a *great Government Bank*—a Bank conducted by the government—paper issued by the government—the capital furnished by the government—from first to last, it was nothing but a Government Bank. What are its features—first, it receives deposites; second, it loans money on drafts; and third, it issues a paper currency. Yet we are told with apparent naivete that it is not to be considered a Government Bank

The bank was to put in circulation fifteen millions of dollars, in five dollar notes; and, on the principle of bank issues, it was to issue three dollars in paper for every one that it held in specie. That it is also a Bank of discount there is no doubt—it is the exchange Bank of the late session, taken from Corporations and given to the Government. It may give accommodation loans, in the form of discounting drafts, and thus subject the public money to all the risks which speculators and brokers can give it.

If it should run down, there is a provision made for the United States to advance five millions to wind it up again;—and these five millions of stock may be sold at any de prociation.

The Whig party always held up the catalment of executive influence, as their polar star. This was the great objection to our poor Independent Treasury. We had but four officers, and you have about two hundred principal officers. You provide here for two hundred friends to support the Executive—this remark was not personal to the present Chief Magistrate—he was no afraid that Mr. Tyler would abuse his trust but he spoke of the effect of the measure.

This plan effected a grand concentration of the political power and the money power.

Mr. Calhoun followed, fully sustaining Senator from Pennsylvania in all his arguments against the plan submitted by the Cabinet.

Mr. Rives replied to the Senators from Pennsylvania and South Carolina, (Mr. Tallmadge having left the Senate from indisposition) Mr. Rives also replied to the views heretofore expressed by Mr. Benton that the framers of the Constitution refused to allow the government the privilege of issuing bills of credit. did not apply, he said, to the currency now proposed to be issued, —because it was based on deposites, and redeemable on demand in specie

He intimated, in the course of his remarks, that he would support the bill, if the Exchequer should be restricted from issuing more then a dollar in paper for each dollar in specie; if the clause relative to Exchequer were stricken out; if the appearance which it wore of a Government Bank were removed; and if it should be so constructed as to free from executive control.

It appeared to him that Senators on the other side were determined to adhere to the repudiated Sub Treasury. They would support Mr. Tyler on no other condition than the establishment of that system—and then only for the present term.

A national Bank was impracticable even if desirable. He had the best information showing the stock in such an institution would not be taken. His partiality was still for a proper system of State Banks; but no party would support that system. The Sub Treasury, too was one of the question the People having desided against it as they would never decide against it. It was left for us to *do nothing* on to unite and form a system upon the basis of the plan now proposed.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Senate, Dec. 27th. Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the postponement of the operations of the Bankrupt law to July next, and to extend its provisions to the banking corporations. He argued that it was no bankrupt system in any sense of the term, and as such Congress had no moral or constitutional right to pass it—that it was purely and simply an insolvent law, a property law, and a law for the abolition of debts, and calculated to free debtors from their creditors with the greatest possible rapidity, and the least possible trouble or expense. He showed that according to all systems of bankruptcy the option of making debtor a bankrupt was with the creditor; and argued that in justice it should be so, but that in this bill the option was given to the debtor. He went into an analysis of the whole law, and showed with what ease frauds could be committed under it—that a man might become a bankrupt as often as he pleased, and that the operation could be performed four times a year, and twenty-five per cent. be gained each time on the whole amount of his debts. He summoned up the points of objection to the law as follows.

First, Because it is not a bankrupt system within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution.

Secondly, Because it is an insolvent law, and is in that respect, an invasion of the rights of the States to pass such laws.

Thirdly, Because it is a property law, and such as no State or the Congress of the U. States has any right to pass.

Fourthly, Because it is an invasion of State jurisdiction, in drawing into the Federal judiciary the trial of causes properly triable in the Stats tribunals.

Mr. B. showed that by the bankrupt law of England, banking corporations, except such as were excluded by statute, were placed upon the same footing as persons. He contended that a bankrupt process was the proper remedy for those institutions which set all law, all government, all morals at defiance, and pillaged and plundered the country as they pleased.

Mr. Calhoun did not rise to oppose the motion for he should vote for it, believing as he did, every word uttered by the mover of the bill, as to the evil effects of the Bankrupt act. He believed that act to be one of the most flagrant laws ever passed in Congress. He had risen to say he hoped the Senator [Mr. Benton] would not only persevere but go a little farther and amend his bill so as to repeal the act instead of postponing its operation. If he did not, he would himself make a motion in the proper time so to amend the present bill There was one part of the Senator's remarks with which he did not coincide—those which urged the necessity of including banks, and making them subject to the bankrupt law. He was opposed to that proposition in any shape or form at that time.

Leave was then granted.

The bill was read the first, and by special order, the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay gave notice on the 28th ult. that to morrow he should introduce three several joint resolutions. The first would propose a limitation and restriction of the Veto Power.

The second would relate to the Heads of Departments, and proposed to transfer the power of appointment from the Executive to the Legislature.

The third resolution proposed to prevent a member of Congress from receiving an office under the General Government so long as he should have any portion to serve of the term for which he was elected to Congress.

I do not, said Mr. Clay, propose a fourth amendment—in relation to the limitation of the Executive service to one term, because as I understand, a particular friend, not now in his place, has that matter in charge.

The resolutions will be introduced to morrow for a first and second reading with a view to their reference.

The Tariff debate was still continued in the House, on the question of referring that portion of the message relating to the subject to the committee on Manufactures.—The debate takes a wide range, but seems to be conducted in excellent spirit.

Relief Law.—The bill, from the House of Representatives, amending the execution law, so that all descriptions of property taken on execution, shall not sell for less than two thirds of its appraised value, passed the Senate, on yesterday afternoon with an amendment that it shall go into effect in ten days after it receives the signature of the governor and a few other small amendments, not materially affecting the general principles of the bill. This bill was reported by Mr. Hannegan, from the judiciary committee in accordance with the provisions of a resolution offered by him in the House of Representatives. It provides for three executions in a year from the docket of a justice, and two from the Circuit Court, and that property may be offered three times and twice, as the case may be, at the expense of the defendant—giving the plaintiff the privilege, at his own cost, to have the property offered additional times. The amendments will no doubt be concurred in by the House of Representatives and the bill become a law.—*Daily State Senate.*

The Tariff.—An important change in the tariff, under the Compromise Act of 1833 goes into effect on the 1st of January ensuing. By the operation of said Act, four tenths of the excess of duties above 20 per cent, ad valorem, upon all articles of import, have already been taken off viz. one tenth at the close of each of the years 1833, 1837 and 1839. On the 1st of January ensuing, one half of the remainder of such excess will come off, and on the 1st of July next the other half, unless prevented by intermediate legislation. Williams' "United States Tariff," lately published, shows the effect of the new reduction, upon the different articles of import. A much less number of articles will be effected by it than would at first be supposed. Woollens generally will hereafter (until 1st July) be subject to 29 per cent duty, instead of 33 per cent as heretofore. The duty on wool (worth over eight cents per pound.) will be reduced from 32 per cent to 26; iron manufactures, cotton, jewelry, clocks and cutlery, from 23 to 21 1-2; hats and furs from 26 to 23. Upon the greater number of articles, where there is any reduction at all it will be only one and a half per cent.

Illinois.—Mr. Whiteside, Fund Commissioner of Illinois, now in this city, has issued a notice cautioning the public against buying or selling Illinois Internal Improvement Six Per Cent Bonds, redeemable after 1865, numbered from 201 1004 inclusive.—said bonds having, as he states, been lodged with Macalester & Stebbins, of this city, in trust, under an agreement for a loan of $321,000 by said firm to the State of Illinois, which loan was not paid according to agreement, but a considerable portion thereof still remains unpaid to the State of Illinois.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Important Question relative to Taxes.—An injunction has been granted by the Chancellor, and served on the Treasurer of Lapeer county, forbidding the sale of lands for taxes, on the ground that they are not subject to taxation untill the *fee* is in the purchaser by letters patent from the United States. the duplicate given by Land Offices is declared to be only a contract; consequently, no taxes can be assessed until the *patent* is issued. The injunction is founded on the fourth section of the articles relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union. It reads as follows:—

"The said State of Michigan shall in no case, under no pretence whatsoever, impose any tax, assessment or imposition of any description, upon any of the lands of the United States within its limits."—*Detroit Adv.*

Tit for Tat.—As the State of Indiana has "suspended" the interest on her bonds the past year, the United States Treasurer has, suspended" her portion of the proceeds on the three per cent. funds, in order to indemnify the Choctaws, for whom the General Government, as trustee, had invested a part of the Chickasaw fund in Indiana bonds.

Resumption in Tennessee.—In the House of Representatives, the resolutions relative to the resumption of specie payments by the banks in this State, were still under consideration. It is presumed they will be finally acted upon to-day in that body, and that the word will be—*Resume! Nashville Baaner.*

On the 20th of this present month 1841, fifteen thousand dollars of Indiana bonds sold in New York City, at 22 cents on the dollar!! How the distribution bill raises the price of Stocks!—*Jeffersonian.*

MUTINY OF SLAVES.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of the mutiny of a number of slaves on board the brig Creole, bound to New Orleans.—It appears that while the brig was lying to on the night of the seventh of November, expecting to make Abacco the next morning, the captain and hands having turned into their berths, except the watch on deck, a negro came into the cabin, and told the captain that some of the men were in the hold with the women. The captain requested Merritt, who was attending to the negroes, getting their food, &c. to go and see who it was among the females. He lit the lamp, and discovered a negro named Madison, who attempted to get on deck; Merriett caught him by the leg, Gifford, the mate held him by the head and shoulder, his body being on deck, and his legs in the hatchway, they intending to chastise him.

While scuffling with him, a pistol was discharged, and the mate, Gifford, was struck on the back of the head by the ball, but it did not penetrate. Gifford and Merrit ran below into the cabin, woke up the captain and Mr. John Hewell. The captain took his bowie knife and rushed on deck. Hewell found a musket, and prevented the negroes from coming to the cabin; fired it at them—they threw a handspike at him, and took the musket from him—they were at the entrance to the cabin all this time—Hewell picked up the handspike, drove them from the cabin door, to the forward part of the vessel; some of them in his rear stabbed him several times, and he returned to the cabin and fell dead. The captain fought, but was overpowered; thrown down, the knife taken away from him—succeeded in getting away from them and ran up the rigging. Gifford was already up the same mast, and finding the captain fainting from the loss of blood, lashed him to the mast, and went up higher —the sailors took to the rigging of the foremast.

The negroes having possession of the vessel, spared Merritt's life on condition that he took them to Nassau. At first they wished to go to Liberia, but when Merritt assured them that the water and provision would not hold out, they consented to go to Nassau.—Meanwhile they kept the captain and some of the passengers in the forecastle. They allowed the captain's wounds, however, to be dressed.

On arriving at Nassau, the American Consul being informed by the mate and crew, of what had taken place, went to the Governor of the Island, and acquainted him with the fact; the Governor sent a file of soldiers on board. The third day after being in that port the passengers, crew, &c. identified 19, who appeared to be the principals, the next day, they were taken ashore and lodged in jail. The Attorney General of the Island, then read, from the quarter deck, the British Laws, and told the negroes that they were free, and might go "any place they pleased." During this time a large number of boats, (those aboard of them armed with clubs) came along side of the brig. After the reading of the laws by the Attorney General, those in the boats expressing impatience at the time, a signal was given by this officer, by waving a pocket handkerchief, and the slaves were pushed and shoved from off the vessel into boats, a portion refusing to go; five would not go, and hid themselves. The captain was taken on shore by the American Consul, and his wounds dressed by a physician.

On the arrival of the brig Creole, at Nassau, as soon as the news was known among the shipping, a captain commanding a vessel from Maine, lying in port, collected up all his pistols, cutlasses and muskets, and the Consul purchased arms—took his crew in a boat with these arms, and went to the brig for the purpose of manning her and taking her into Charleston—the soldiers ordered him to keep off; at the attempted to get on board they would fire on him—he was compelled to return. The brig proceeded on the voyage with only 5 out of 136 negroes.

The whole of the slave property on board the Creole, was insured in New Orleans.

The offices have, one and all, we understand, refused to pay over the amount of the insurance. Whether the United States Government will interfere in the matter, has not yet appeared.—*Saturday Post.*

Further of the Mutinies of the Creole.—We have been favored with the extract of a letter, which follows, giving some further details respecting the negroes on board the Creole, recently liberated by the British authorities at Nassau. It is to be hoped that the people of Kingston will persist in the view thus taken, and that the negroes may eventually be restored to their rightful owner. The letter is dated New Orleans, 21st inst.

"A passenger in the brig Susan, which arrived here on the 10th inst. from Kingston Jamaica, left on the 30th ult, says that 3 or 4 day before he left, a small schooner arrived from Nassau, with about 60 or 70 negroes, and he understood that they were a portion of those taken into Nassau by the brig Creole—the inhabitants or authorities would not allow them to land—the schooner was anchored off the town—they were looked upon as a gang of murderers, and the inhabitants did not appear disposed to have any thing to do with them. The schooner was still lying at anchor with the negroes on board when he left."—*Charleston Courier.*

RED RIVER RAFT.—Messrs. Vawter and Williamson have made a contract with Government, for the sum of $64,000, to remove the raft on Red River, and keep the channel open for the space of five years; they are to take, in part pay, the snag-boat Eradicator, (built by Capt. Shreve for operations on that river) at the sum of $8,000, leaving them $56,000 as compensation for their labor. In addition to this, it has been agreed upon that these gentlemen shall, in the neighborhood of the raft, make such *cut-offs* as shall be deemed expedient for the certain continuance of navigation; the compensation to be determined by a certain number of intelligent citizens, living in the vicinity of the cut-offs, on the part of the contractors, on the one hand, and by a United States engineer, on the part of the Government, on the other.

Mr. Williamson is already at the raft, busily at work, and contemplates having it opened by the 1st of January.—*Louisville Journal.*

Miss Abby Kelley, has taken the stump and is making public speeches in Rhode Island, against the adoption of the new constitution, recommended by a late convention held in the state, or any other which recognizes distinctions founded on color. She ought to take unto herself a coloured gemmen for a husband.—*Maumee River Times.*

THE NEW YORK PIPE-LAYERS—*Heaven ding Confession.*—It is probable most of our readers recollect the excitement caused in New York, just prior to the last Presidential election, by the discovery of the system of fraud by which the whigs had in 1838 and 1839 carried the election in that city. Jas. B. Glentworth the principal agent in this nefarious business was arrested, and his papers siezed and sealed up. This trial was put off from term to term, until last month, when he was acquitted. The whigs stoutly denied the whole transaction, and insisted that it was a Loco Foco fabrication got up for electioneering purposes. Well, Glentworth himself has now published an address to the people of the United States, in which he acknowledges the charge, and promises in a short time to publish a full statement of the whole transaction, substantiated by the most ample evidence, all the original documents being now in his possession. This will be an astounding developement implicating several individuals in the whigs ranks, of the highest standing for wealth, character and talent—not excepting, we believe Gov. Seward himself. An attempt has lately been made to get possession of those celebrated "papers," and bribe Glentworth to secrecy, by an offer of $2,000 for them. But he, not relishing the treatment he had received from his whig confederates, in being made the scape goat for their crimes, "kept shady;" and by professing to accede to their terms, succeeded in obtaining further evidence against them. How will the whigs now clear their skirts of this foul charge?

MARRIED.—On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hermion, Capt. T. J. PRICE to Miss MARY HEDGES, daughter of J. P. Hedges, Esq.

With the above we received a large slice of the bridal loaf, for which we tender the happy pair our thanks. Our friends at a distance will see that

We have woods, we have fields, we have flowers,
We have HEDGES, have praries, have ditches and bowers;
But above every thing else that we have that is nice,
Our western HEDGES command the best PRICE.

☞MEM.—We don't belong to the Tee-Total.

On the 12th of Jan., by J. H. McMaken, Esq. Mr. EDWIN DALMAN, to Miss McNAIR.

On the 2d. inst. by L. Williams, Esq., Mr. JOHN BARRETT, to Miss CATHARINE BOTHLEY, all of this County.

In Madison Township, Allen County, by Adam Robinson, Esq., on the 6th inst. Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON to Miss ESTHER MICK.

On the 11th inst. by R. Hood, Esq., Mr. J. G. McMAKEN to Miss DOROTHY RUCH.

DIED.—On the 13th inst. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, son of J. H. McMaken, aged two years.

Administrator's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Joshua Summers, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the designed, and all those having claims against the same are notified to file them in the office of the clerk of the Allen Probate Court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th. 1842. p29

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will expose at public sale on Monday the 7th day of Feb. next, at the late residence of Joshua Summers, in Allen county, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one four-horse Wagon, Farming Utensils, Beds & Bedding, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

also a quantity of Pork, together with a lot of CORN, OATS, and HAY, with other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars upon the purchaser's giving note with approved security.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counselor at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street. y29

State of Indiana, Huntington county, in the Huntington Circuit Court.—*March Term*, 1842.

Michael Minnick vs George W. Fisher } Domestic Attachment.

WHEREAS at the instance and upon the application of Michael Minnick a writ of domestic attachment was issued against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, monies, effects, lands and tenements of George W. Fisher, which said attachment has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, by which said return it appears that two lots situated in the town of Charleston, Huntington County, Indiana, Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-six (26) have been attached as the property of the said George W. Fisher. The said George W. Fisher is therefore hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Huntington Circuit Court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said action, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, JOSEPH WILEY, Clk H. Co.
By JAS R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan 15, 1842. n29

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execusion issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circut Court, to me directed against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Christopher Jorden, I have levied on the East half of the south west quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 east, containing 80 acres, the south west quarter of N W. quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 east containing 40 acres; the west half of the south west quarter of section 20, town 32, range 12 E. containing 80, acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 29th day of January, 1842, between the hours of ten and four o clock on said day, and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then, in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above property at the same time and place, to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Dec, 31, '41. 28c

An Ordinance

To amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the appointment and regulation of auctioneers in the city of Fort Wayne, passed Dec. 11th, 1840.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne*, That hereafter no auction license shall be granted to any person or persons within said city until the applicant or applicants shall satisfy the common council, that he or they have provided a good and sufficient building to be kept for the purpose of holding his or their auctions therein.

Sec. 2. Said auctioneers shall have and keep a capable clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend during all sales made at auction or private sale in said auction room, and keep a correct account of all sales made, entering each article sold and the price obtained for the same in a regular book, kept for that purpose, which book or books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Mayor, Treasurer, or common council of said city. The correctness of said books shall be verified by the oath of said clerk, if required by the Mayor or other officer inspecting the same.

Sec. 3. No auctioneer shall charge or receive more than ten per centum commission on goods sold as above specified, and two per centum of such commission on all property sold at such auction room, whether at public or private sale shall be paid by the auctioneer into the city treasury.

Sec. 4. No license shall give an auctioneer the privilege of selling at more than one place at the same time.

Passed, Dec. 14, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL, *Recorder.*

Ft. Wayne, Jan. 8, 1842. 28c

Huntington Circuit Court, March Term; 1842.

Waterman Palmer vs John Swift } Bill to foreclose mortgage. In Chancery.

IT appearing by an affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the 28th day of December, 1841, that the above named defendant is a *non resident of the state of Indiana*, this is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing and pendency of the above bill, also to personally be and appear before the judges of the Huntington circuit court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to said bill, else the cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, *Clerk, H. C. C.*

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c

W. H. Coombs, plaintiff's solc't.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street

Dec, 30th, 1841.

Sherman & Nelson vs H. McCulloch, et al } Allen Circuit Court. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 8th day of October A. D. 1841, the same being the 5th day of the October term of the Allen Circuit Court, the above complainants suggested to the Court the return of the Sheriff of not found as to James E. Buchanan, one of the said defendants; whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said James E. Buchanan to appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had therein accordingly. By order of the Court.

P. G. JONES, Clerk,
27.3 By Wm. LYTLE, D. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, In., on the first day of January 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Samel. Andrews
E. M. Armstrong
Cyrus W. Allen

Urana Browning
Wm Burns
Louson Barney
Hon. J. W. Borden
Benj Berry

Joseph Cron
Rebecca E Crane 3
Patric Clark
Lucy Corlen

Patric Donohue
Henry Differderfor
Samuel Denman
John Donoho

Mary Edsall

William Foss
Ammon Fox
Thomas Fitzgibbon
Moses Fairchild

Adam Grimmel
George Gunden
John H Geeding

William Harper
A M Higgins
John R Hanks
C Haugland
Wm Hoffman

Algernon S Irving
David Johns
John W Jamieson

George Kell
Fred Kein

James S Lamar
Samuel Lindsley
Job Lee

Joseph Madden
Francis Marrisor
Rudolph Miller
Henry Muller
S Mort Esq.
Care Meiland
Wm D Mahon

William Newhouse
Thomas R Noel
John Nuttle

Philip O'Brien

Elisha Phelps
Hiram Philly
Reuben Powers

J S Rogers
Tim Ryan
N T Rue
Austin Ransom

John A Smith
Secty of the Allen co T
Mr Sans
Alexander Schwab
John J Savage 3
W C Shoaff
John Snider

Dudley Thorp
Charles Tinkham 2
Joseph M Totton

Benjamin Vanhorn

Stiles P York, Esq

A
Noah Agard
Amos R. Appleton

B
Mrs David Butler
Sam'l Barnthouse
James Borden
Charles Burkland
Baley Bean

C
Jacob Clear
Robert Cavender
L M Curry

D
Henry Dutton
Rev Sam Davis
Ephraim H Duntou
James Dondigan

E
Ann Eldridge

F
John Forgison
David Farrow
John Fullier
Andrew Forsyth

G
Christopher Gorden
Wm Graves
Nathan P. Gosper

H
Daphes & Datus Holmes
John Hults
Benjamin Hill
Stephen Heath or Tru Patee

I
Thomas Igoe
Daniel Jeffords
John Jonnson

K
John Karager

L
Simon Lumbard
Hubert Lacroix

M
Joseph Menderhall
Asa Miller
Alex M'Coy
Henry Michael
John McGee 2
Daniel Morris

N
John B Norman
Umphrey Nichols

O
Henry Opdyke 2

P
William Philips
William Plummer
Ephraim Petr

R
Capt J Robison
Benjamin Reaut
Ben F Ramage
Mr Rockwell

S
Titus E Sawyer
Temperance society
John Shiels 2
B B Stevens
James Stevenson
J H. Smith Esq

T
Martin Tinehor
John Troutner

V
Jesse Vermilya

Y

GERMAN & FRENCH LETTERS.

Peter Balmat
Jermin Bombry
Abraham Blott
Chart Miller
F W Husmann

W Boosur
Joseph Gillick
Christian Block
Erhard Miller
N Harsch

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'advertised.'

S. NOEL, P. M.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes, DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Moffats Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the *Life Medicines in his own* case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since *attended their administration in every instance*, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or bilious diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect *in the convolutions of the small intestines.* Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to *cleanse* the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health *in the blooming cheek.*

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, *languor and melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles.—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p ly

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William Castor, of the county of Allen, and state of Indiana, by his mortgage dated the 22d day of June, 1840, for securing the payment of $171 57, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, did convey & mortgage to Joseph Ensworth, Commissioner of the school lands in the said county of Allen, and his successor in office, for the use of Congressional township No 31 north of range 11 east the following described lands, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section 17, in town 31, north of range 11 east, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by said mortgage, according to the condition thereof, and the said interest having been due more than six months, whereby a further credit on said mortgage is forfeited and the whole amount of said principal and interest is due.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 29th of Jan inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

M. SWEETSER com.,
By F. P. RANDALL.

January 1, 1841. 27c

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, Mar. 5, when it will take place at the same place and time of day. F. P. RANDALL.

Jan. 15, 1842. 29

In Chancery, in the Huntington Circuit Court. September Term, A. D. 1841.

State of Indiana, vs Joel Heivey and Wife; and Isaac N. Harlan and Wife.

COMES now the said complainant by Thomas Johnson, his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpœna in this behalf, that Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, two of the defendants to the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, are not found: Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that they be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of said Court. The said defendants, Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had therein accordingly.

THOMAS JOHNSON.
Dec 20, 1841. Solicitor for Plaintiff

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Section sixteen Congressional township thirty five north of range eleven east, Noble county, Indiana, will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the Court House in said county, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day. The west half is divided into forty acre lots, and the East half into Eighty acre lots. Terms of sale as the Law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR,
S. Commissioner.

Noble county Dec. 24 h 1841. 27

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMES, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, next door to the Clerk's office.

Dec. 29, 1841. 27c

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the fourth day of January last a writ of domestic attachment was issued by me, Henry Lotz, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Thomas J. Lewis, against the goods, chattles, credits and effects of William D Mahon; by virtue of which writ one grey poney, one grey horse, one bay horse and set of harness has been attached as the property of William D. Mahon, and that on the first day of February next, at my office in Wayne township, in the county of Allen aforesaid, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, of which the said William D. Mahon and all other persons concerned will take notice.

HENRY LOTZ, J. P.

Jan. 4, '42. 28c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, to wit;

Charles H. Lewis, vs Pete Leaming, } Domestic attachment.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Lewis did on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1841, procure a writ of Domestic Attachment to be issued from the office of the clerk of the Huntington circuit court against the goods and chattles, rights and credits, moneys and effects of Peter Leaming which said writ has been duly returned, duly served. It is ordered that the said Peter Leaming be notified of the pendency of said writ by a publication of the pendency of the same, in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, and published in the city of Fort Wayne; four successive weeks, requiring the said Peter Leaming to appear and defend said suit, or in default thereof the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, Clerk,
By J. R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1842. 28: 4w

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that all retailers of foreign and domestic goods or foreign and domestic groceries, who have not paid a state and county tax, or who have not been assessed for the purpose of taxing as above, shall pay into the city Treasury, for the use of said city, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their respective stocks in trade: *Provided*, that no person or persons shall pay for less than six months, pro rata, of the above specified rate of taxation.

Passed January 4th, 1842.

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store E. A. CAMPBELL.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilon	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Do do payable at Fur. & Mech bk. Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Genuga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zane-ville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekin
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued on a Judgement or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at the October term 1841, by Henry Laverty and Daniel W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh M'Culloch, administrators of the estate of John B. Boure, deceased, and Nancy Boure, widow of the said John B. Boure, and Louis Boure, Adaline Boure, Desdemonia Boure and Brutus Boure, heirs at law of the said John B. Boure, for the sum of $8,691 93 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half its appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the son of George Hunt, at the Treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians; situated on the west side of the St. Marys River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to Francis La Fountain and his son.—And also, the following lots of land situated in the town of Fort Wayne of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of the said town, as town lots No. thirty-six (36) and fifty two (52); which said land and town lots will be divided and sold in the manner, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty-six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the width of twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the northern end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end of the same.

The said lot No. fifty-two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz: Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back southwardly parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, so as to make each of the said last mentioned lots twenty feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty-two, to extend across the south end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, thirty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, and thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold on an equal credit of four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, in equal instalments, each purchaser giving his note or bond in the security for the payment of the purchase money, to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who wish to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investments which they will do well to improve

JOSEPH BERKMY, Sheriff

Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

The above sale is postponed until the first Monday in Feb'y, when it will take place at the same place and time o'day.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, German Bank of Wooster, and Farmers' Bank of Canton, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

State of Indiana, Allen Co. } ss

I Philip G. Jones, Clerk of the Probate court of Allen county, do certify that administration of the goods, chattles, rights, moneys, and effects, which were of Joshua Summers, late of Allen co., dece'd, is granted to Jacob Summers, and the said Jacob Summers is authorized to administer to the same according to law.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said
[L. S.] Court, this fifth day of January, 1842.

P. G. JONES, Clerk,
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

Jan. 8, '42. 28p

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.

The Assortment Consists in part of

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, in visible-green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels, PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw and Horse blankets.

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING. &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mous-de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes.

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop Lawns, linen bobinetts, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions,

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Chally Shawls and handkerchiefs:

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.

Kid, pic nic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Chicopee sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors.

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gouges, Augurs, Gimblets, and brace-bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.

Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c., &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish.

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, red lead and rose pink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow and red.

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Varnish and Turpentine: also glue, indigo, cam wood, borax chalk copperas, Madder rotten-stone: &c.

FOOLS-CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS

Caster and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve linament.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers,

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADED MAHOGANY VENEERING

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14 12 by 16 and 12 by 18. Also a large assortment of window sash,

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES

With copper furniture, and stove pipe of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

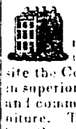
The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing else where.

R. W. TAYLOR,

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841. Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

CALL AT THE

American House.



THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To

Good Counsel.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such character is virtuous fixed principle; or a deep fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and he feels their sacred import, and aims in the tenor of his life, to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character; he knows what is right and is firm in doing it. Such a man has independence of character; he thinks and act for himself, and is not to be made a tool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has a true worth of character; and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, and to the world.

Aim, then, my friends, to attain this character; aim at virtue and moral excellence. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imparts life and strength and beauty, not only to individual character, but to all the institutions and interests in society. It is indeed the dew and rain that nourish the vine and the fig tree by which we are shaded and refreshed.

Hawes.

Thames Tunnel.—This famous and long protracted work, has at last approached completion. By the arrival of the Columbia we learn that previous to her leaving, the directors and several of the subscribers to the Thames Tunnel have used it as a thoroughfare, for the first time. The Wapping end of the passage was to be completed in about three weeks.

The bank of Louisiana has resumed specie payments.

IMPROVEMENT.—An improvement has been made in canal boats, by the introduction of copper air trunks into the hull, which prevent the boats from sinking even when filled with water, and enable them to carry one fourth more than their ordinary load.

A TIGHT FIX.—A fellow named Hanknald, confined in Newport, (R. I.) jail, for robbing the Providence Post Office, made a most unfortunate attempt to break out on Monday night, of last week. He made a hole in the wall large enough, as he thought, to afford him a 'passage way to liberty;' but upon getting about half way through, he found it equally impossible to "go ahead" or go astern. He could neither advance nor retreat a single barley corn; but there he was as firmly imbedded in stone as the antediluvian toad in a Derbyshire mine.

There were discharged from the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, during the present month, thirteen prisoners, by expiration of sentence. Remaining in the prison on the 22d inst., seven hundred and forty-three males, and seventy three females.

MORMONS.—Two hundred and fifty Mormons have lately arrived in St. Louis from England, by way of New Orleans. The are going to Navoo the city of the Latter Day Saints.

MURDER.—Robert Cunningham, of Jefferson county, Ga. was shot with a rifle by one of his negroes, while sitting in his room reading.—He expired immediately.

THE MOON UNINHABITED.—An old lady who had been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked with emphasis, that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was too incredible to believe; "For," said she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon when there is nothing left of it but a little streak?"

The Snuff-Box Gone.—About one o'clock on Monday, the 20th instant, a small room in the Patent Building adjoining the large National Gallery, was entered by false keys—a glass case forced open—the gold SNUFF-BOX set with diamonds on the lid—a PEARL NECKLACE containing 148 pearls, presented to the President, with two large additional pearls.—and a GOLD SCABBARD were taken therefrom. A reward of $1.000 has been offered by the Commissioner of Patents, for the recovery of the articles and the detection of the thief.

The value of the Snuff box is $2,500. It is the same which visiters to this City in past times have seen at the Department of State.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMET,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly, (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that their perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,
B*December* 1. 1841, *Rochester N.st. Y.*)

BEAVER CLOTH.

A superb article of blue black wool died Beaver, for sale low at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Butter,

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

10 Doll's Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the res-rvoir in Paulding county, Ohio, 28 miles east of Fort Wayne, about the latter end of October, a large dark mare, two white hind fetlocks a white strip on the forehead, and galled on one side of her back. The above reward will be given to any one who will return the mare, or give information where she may be found.

JOSEPH DAILY.
Jan. 1st, 1842. 27

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
oct. 30th, R. W. TAYLOR.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHAWLS.—Saglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PHILO RUMSEY,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ON COLUMBIA STREET,
Two door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

THE Subscriber will pay one cent per pound for old iron. R. HOOD.
September 25, '41. 13c

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per. tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE.

References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29c

DR. LEWIS BEECHER.

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends in Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he does not wish to continue the practice of Physic and Surgery. Those who are indebted to him are invited to call and make a settlement. Cash or country produce at the highest cash prices will be received in payment of debts. Hear ye and attend the call. Fort Wayne, Jan. 1st 1842.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and willl purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the youth, the middle aged, and the old indiscriminately, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, nipped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humnity, the discovery of this medicine his struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever withered the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1836. Dr. FALL having been surprised at the wounderful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to belive that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more then three years spent at intervals among children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it it simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three months, will find themselves entirely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption

It is, also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health entirely. It will entirely relieve the patient from the night coughs, which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. B. & J. BARLOW—*Lagro.*
BODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new sump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Wherens Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the *top*—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162½ Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and origina contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of ay party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY
Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184 .

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bouie as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation. All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841 48c

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering busness up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, by any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York.

71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

F. P. RANDALL,

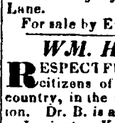
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c

New Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the newstore of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock compresses a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

R. DYKES.

Butchering! Ho!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that they are engaged in the butchering business, on Columbia street, next door to Vananda's tavern, where may always be found beef, veal, pork, sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season, and will be thankful to all those who will favor them with their custom.

VAN ANDA & BEESON.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 1841. 12c

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVEBAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calcutated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest libesality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a *full confirmation of this*, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to *he following*

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

W LLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occurr very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
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Oct. 6, 1841.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

March 27, 19 1 40c

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

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W. G. & G. W. EWING.

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T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of A. C.

Office up stairs, 2 doors west of the New York and Indiana House.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 6, '41. 19tf

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Oct. 1st 1840.

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